

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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TRADE DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL IN ITALY

AU041402 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA) -- The protocol on trade exchanges for 1985-1986 between the Government of the PSR of Albania and the Government of the Italian Republic was signed in Rome yesterday.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and for the Italian side by the Minister of Foreign Trade Nicola Capria.

The signing ceremony was attended by the members of the two delegations as well as other high ranking personalities of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Italy. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Italy, Bashkim Dino and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic in Albania, Francesco Carlo Gentile.

Our country will export to Italy minerals, confections, textiles, products of the light and foodstuff industry, fuels etc. and will import raw materials, chemical, machinery and other equipment.

The Foreign Minister of Italy Giulio Andreotti received yesterday the minister of foreign trade of the PSR of Albania, Shane Korbeci, had with him and a warm and friendly talk. The meeting was attended by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic in Albania, Francesco Carlo Gentile.

In honour of the Albanian Government trade delegation headed by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, the minister of foreign trade of the Italian Republic, Nicola Capria, gave a luncheon which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. It was attended by different personalities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, as well as heads of Italian trade firms.

Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Italy, Bashkimi Dino, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic in Albania, Francesco Carlo Gentile.

Meeting With Craxi

AU051446 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 5 (ATA) -- The prime minister of the Italian Republic, Bettino Craxi, received the minister of foreign trade of the PSR of Albania, Shane Korbeci yesterday.

During the meeting both sides exchanged opinions and expressed their desire on the expansion of the volume of trade exchanges between the two countries as well as on the further development of the relations in various fields of mutual benefit, in accordance with the good neighbourly policy.

The meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Italy, Bashkim Dino, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic in Tirana, Francesco Carlo Gentile.

MALILE SEES MINISTERS, U.S. COMPATRIOTS AT UN

Meetings With Counterparts

AU041404 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reis Malile, who heads the Albanian delegation at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, had meetings these days with the minister of foreign affairs of Argentina, Dante Caputo, the minister of foreign affairs of Finland, Paavo Vayrynen, the minister of foreign affairs of Iran, Ali 'Akbar Valeyati, the minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique, Joachim Alberto Chissano, the minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, the minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca, the vice prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Laos, Phoun Sipaseut, the minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua, Miguel D'Escoto.

During these meetings opinions were exchanged on mutual relations, as well as on various aspects of current international situation.

Albanian-Americans Reception

AU071342 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 7 (ATA) -- The head of the delegation of the PSR of Albania at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, the minister of foreign affairs Reis Malile gave these days a reception at the seat of the mission of the PSR of Albania in the UN for the compatriots residing in the USA. Present at the reception were many Albanians, chairmen and activists of the "Shqiperia e Lire" patriotic organization, of the "Naim Frasheri" branch and of the women organisations from the cities of Boston, New York, New Jersey, Worcester, Bridgeport, Detroit, Chicago, etc. The reception passed in a warm and fraternal atmosphere.

These days, Comrade Reis Malile received the presidency of the "Shqiperia e Lire" patriotic organisation at the seat of the mission of the PSR of Albania in the UN. Present were the chairman of this organization Vasil Kamenica, the chairman of honour Hulusi Kavo, the editor of the newspaper LIRIA, Dhimiter Trebicka and others. On this occasion, a very warm talk was made.

EMBASSY PARTY, GREETINGS MARK GDR NATIONAL DAY

AU041356 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of the Democratic Republic of Germany, the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Germany to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Dieter Kulitzka, gave a cocktail party at the embassy seat yesterday. Attending were the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the vice minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi and other guests.

Present were also officials and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

People's Assembly Greetings

AU071340 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 7 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sent the following message of greetings to the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic: "On occasion of your national day we convey to the people of the German Democratic Republic the best greetings and wishes of the Albanian people".

MRS HOXHA, ASLLANI AT WORKSHOP INAUGURATION

AU020912 Tirana ATA in English 0835 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 2 (ATA) -- The inauguration ceremony of the new mechanical workshop of Durres shipyard was organised yesterday in the shipyard. Present were working people of the shipyard, of "Enver Hoxha" sea port, of the merchant fleet, etc.

Attending were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the party committee of the district, Comrade Muho Asllani; the member of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district People's Council, Ligor Cifliku, etc. A rally was organised on the occasion.

Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha spoke also in the rally. She brought to those present the greetings of the Central Committee of the party and of Comrade Ramiz Alia and congratulated them on the success they have attained. Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha spoke about the continuous care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha for the expansion of the capacities of our sea ports, the extension of the sea home and external transport, the great respect and honour that Comrade Enver Hoxha had for the workers of the port.

Amidst the applause of those present, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha cut the inauguration ribbon of the new mechanical workshop of the shipyard. Those present made a visit to the new workshop.

Then in one of the halls of the "Enver Hoxha" sea port, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha met with leading cadres, specialists and working people of this sea port, of the shipyard, the merchant fleet, the railway station, the goods park, fishing enterprise, the sea ports construction enterprise.

In this meeting Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha congratulated those present on the successes attained. They are an expression of the determination of all the working people led by the communists to implement the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha everywhere and consistently. They are also testimony to the steellike unity of the people round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT PRESIDENCY CONVENES; ALIA SPEAKS

AU020923 Tirana ATA in English 0850 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 2 (ATA) -- The meeting of the Presidency of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania was held in Tirana on October 1 to discuss the tasks facing the Democratic Front of Albania regarding the intensification of the revolutionary movement "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" in order to strengthen uninterruptedly our militant unity.

The meeting was declared open by the vice-chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia. He called on those present to stand up and keep two minutes silence as a sign of honour and respect for the life and immortal deed of the beloved leader of the party and people, the chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Those present stood up in silence to honor the unforgettable memory of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The meeting examined the report "Let us Intensify the Revolutionary Movement's Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" In Order To Strengthen Uninterruptedly Our Militant Unity" was delivered by the secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Xhoxhi Robo.

The members of the Presidency pointed out in their contributions that the magnificent achievements of Socialist Albania, the unbreakable party-people militant unity constitute the greatest important legacy left by our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha and one of the major factors to successfully cope with the great task of the socialist construction and the defence of the homeland. This unity, it was said at the meeting, is manifested ever better and more forcefully in the everyday struggle and work being done by the working masses and cooperativist peasantry to fulfil the tasks of the plan in industry, agriculture and other sectors in implementation of the important decisions of the 12th plenum of the CC of the party. The speakers pointed out the work of the front organisations to elevate the political consciousness of the people to strengthen uninterruptedly the unity and to realise the tasks, which constitute the main targets the Democratic Front has set to itself in the context of the revolutionary movement "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha". The front organisations in the city and countryside brought at this meeting their experience to strengthen the unity among the people and that of the people round the party.

In this speech Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out the unprecedented drive and extraordinary mobilization that has burst out far and wide in our country as a clear expression of the great unity of the people and the oath taken by all, young and old, to resolutely carry forward the brilliant deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Comrade Ramiz Alia also stressed some important problems concerning the further strengthening and consolidation of the unity and the organisation in the best possible way of the revolutionary movement "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" in order to extend this new, special and permanent movement in all the fields of life and put it in the foundation of the communist education of our working masses.

ZHIVKOV, MLADENOV RECEIVE UNESCO'S M'BOW

AU071948 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 7 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received today Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, U.N.E.S.C.O.'s director general. The guest expressed his gratitude for the excellent conditions provided by Bulgaria for the holding of the U.N.E.S.C.O. General Conference. Mr. Todor Zhivkov emphasized upon the great role played by U.N.E.S.C.O. in the development and broadening of international cooperation in the sphere of culture as an instrument for peace. The participants in the meeting spoke about the fruitful cooperation between Bulgaria and U.N.E.S.C.O.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the Committee for Culture and chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 23rd session of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s General Conference.

Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received today Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow. The two leaders discussed the preparatory work for the session. Mr. Petur Mladenov stated that Bulgaria will continue to render her assistance to U.N.E.S.C.O. in the course of this meeting. The meeting was attended by Mrs. Mariya Zakharieva, chairman of Bulgaria's National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O. and deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. S. Bekri, head of the general director's office and Mr. Chavdar Damyanov, permanent representative of U.N.E.S.C.O. in Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET PRC LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU021019 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a congratulatory telegram to PRC President Li Xiannian and to PRC State Council Chairman Zhao Ziyang, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC.

The telegram expresses confidence that the further mutually beneficial development and deepening of bilateral relations is in the interest of the Bulgarian and Chinese peoples and will be a contribution to the struggle of progressive humanity for peace and socialism.

ZHIVKOV OPENS PLOVDIV FAIR, KHRISTOV SPEAKS

AU301230 Sofia BTA in English 1100 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Plovdiv, September 30 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, opened today the 41st Autumn Technical Fair in Plovdiv.

2,100 firms and organizations from 30 countries are participating in the fair. An all-time record has been set by the firms from the developed capitalist countries, which are over 1,200.

Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, stated in his speech at the opening ceremony, that the fair reflects the latest technical and technological achievements of the country's leading branches of production.

The minister noted that Bulgaria has embarked upon the new tasks in the field of foreign economic relations from stable positions.

Favourable conditions have been established for the development of foreign trade. Bulgaria is esteemed as a reliable partner because of her consistent course aimed at equal cooperation in the interest of peace, good-neighborly relations and stable and dynamic industrial development.

The volume of the country's foreign trade amounted to 25 billion leva in 1984. In the first four years of the 8th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985), the exchange of goods had an average annual growth of 10.6 per cent. The exports amount to over 53 per cent of the annual national income, whose structure has been progressively modified. The engineering industry had a 55 per cent share in the country's exports in 1984.

Mr. Khristo Khristov dwelled upon the comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. He noted that this cooperation is based upon specialization and cooperation in the leading branches, high-tech branches included. The share of Bulgaria's trade with the socialist countries reached 77.8 per cent last year, and the trade with the Soviet Union -- 58 per cent. The equal and mutually beneficial nature of these economic relations determines their positive role for the intensification of the country's economy.

The integrational ties with the Soviet Union are being brought up to a qualitatively new level. The long-term program for the development of the economic and technological cooperation between the two countries until the year 2000 opens up new perspectives for an exchange of advanced technologies, highly productive machines and whole-plant equipment.

New requirements have been placed before the development of Bulgaria's relations with the nonsocialist countries, stated Mr. Khristo Khristov. As far as the developing countries are concerned, this country is maintaining traditional and active contacts, it is trying to support them in the tackling of certain key problems of their development.

Bulgaria maintains progressing relations with the developed capitalist countries. She will continue to pursue a policy of consistent economic cooperation based upon equality and mutual benefit. This line corresponds completely to the decisions of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In conclusion, Mr. Khristo Khristov said that the issues of peace, security and disarmament are of utmost importance today. Bulgaria firmly supports the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union on space cooperation, on the halting of the arms race.

The opening was attended by party, state and economic leaders and by the foreign delegations to the fair.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

AU030950 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] The goods exchange between Bulgaria and Mongolia will increase by more than 30 percent during the next 5-year-plan period, according to the agreement signed in Plovdiv yesterday for exchange of goods and payments between the two countries' governments for the period 1986 through 1990. The document was signed by Ministers of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov and Jamsranglyn Dulmaa. A protocol was also signed for exchange of goods and payments during 1986, according to which mutual deliveries will increase by 18 percent as compared with this year. Bulgaria will supply Mongolia with machines and equipment, food products, and industrial consumer goods. In return we will import animal products; leather and knitwear products; industrial consumer goods; products for the food, wine and tobacco industries; and so on. Myatabyin Peljee, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, was present at the signing.

MINISTERS ADOPT POWER, MINING INDUSTRIES DECREE

AU042228 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Oct 85 p 1, 6

["At the Council of Ministers -- Additional Measures To Stabilize Production in the Power and Mining Industries"]

[Text] At its meeting the Council of Ministers has discussed and adopted a decree approving additional measures for further stabilization of production in the power and mining industries and for overcoming the country's electricity supply difficulties during 1985 and 1986.

It was emphasized that in spite of the building of a powerful energy base and the high rate of development of the power industry recently, temporary difficulties have arisen in electricity supplies to the national economy and the population which still have not been surmounted. They are mainly due to the wastage and uneconomic use of electric power and energy resources in various sectors on the national economy, the domestic sector, and among the population; and to certain weaknesses and difficulties relating to the construction of new power capacities, the maintenance and repair of electric power stations, fluctuations in manpower, and the qualifications of cadres.

By the decree, additional measures are approved for a change to more thrifty and economical use of electric power and all other energy resources, for the creation of conditions for overcoming the difficulties in the country's electricity supply through stabilizing the performance and increasing the output of existing installations, accelerating the construction of new power plants, and recruiting and stabilizing the necessary skilled cadres.

Provision is made for additional amounts of coal, briquettes, and electric and thermal energy to be produced and supplied to the population during the autumn-winter period. With this aim, it is decided that repairs of electric power plants are to be completed within the shortest possible time, that the preventative maintenance and servicing of equipment in electric power stations is to be radically improved, and that the equipment and spare parts necessary for this purpose are to be delivered as a matter of urgency.

The creation of the necessary reserves of coal and fuel oil at electric power stations is to be ensured, to surmount the more severe cold periods during the autumn and winter. Strict procedures and conditions are laid down for the economic utilization of energy and for improving the system for controlling power consumption conditions.

Ministries and other departments, executive committees of okrug people's councils, and all consumers are obliged to maintain fixed limits on electric power consumption.

Special measures are provided for accelerating the construction, commissioning, and bringing up to their design outputs of coal mining and power installations during 1986.

Payments for the labor on cadres in the power and mining industries are approved. From 1 October 1985 the rates and payroll payments [tarifnitate i shtatnitate zaplati] of the staff of economic organizations and enterprises in the mining industry, mine construction, geological surveying, petroleum production, manufacture and distribution of electric and thermal power, power industry repair, and electric power construction are to be increased. The increase is by an amount of 15 to 20 percent and will be differentiated according to professions and duties and in relation to qualifications, manpower shortages, and other specific labor conditions.

Programs have been approved for improving working conditions in the mining and power industries and for the accelerated construction of residential, cultural-communal, and other buildings of the social infrastructure at the "Maritsa-East," "Kozluduy," Belene, Bobovdol, and other complexes.

The implementation of the additional measures provided for in the decree will create organizational-technical, economic and social preconditions for work in the power and mining industries.

In connection with the continuing drought and in order to ensure water supplies to the population and industry, a decision was taken to oblige ministries, departments, executive committees of the people's councils, and economic organizations, with the assistance of public organizations, to take additional measures to ensure the most thrifty use of existing water resources and to discover new water sources.

The relevant administrative authorities are to direct their attention to creating a strict organization and ensuring control of the implementation of the present decisions relating to the use of water. It is recommended that they pay special attention to an early solution of matters relating to the use of recirculated waters and to the construction of their own wells.

The provision of the population, animal-breeding farms, industry, and agriculture with water should become a primary concern of the leaderships of every village system, economic organization, and enterprise, and should be made a nationwide cause. It is essential to intensify the struggle and control in order to achieve the most efficient and economic use of water, including through the introduction of a water-supply schedule. In cases where this schedule is not observed, transgressors are to be cut off from the water-supply network and the strictest sanctions applied to them.

The National Water Council at the Ministry of Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization is charged with setting dates for the economic organizations to provide themselves with their own water sources, after which it will proceed to cut them off from the water-supply lines of populated areas.

To ensure the additional quantities of water for the supply of the population, the Geology Committee, the "Vodokanalproekt" Institute for Public Utilities and the Communal Economy, and other economic organizations are charged with additional tasks for prospecting for and construction of piped water-supply wells and springs. Their construction is to be completed under the supervision of the "Water Supply and Drainage" economic directorate.

The Ministry of Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils are charged, by the end of this year, to draw up a program for the lasting solution of water problems during 1986 and the following years, and to take additional measures to accelerate the commissioning of water-treatment stations during 1985 and 1986.

The National Council of the Fatherland Front and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions are invited to initiate wide popular persuasion among the population and the workers collectives to ensure the economical use of water and control of wastage, while the Committee for State and National Control, together with the National Water Council at the Ministry of Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization, is invited to carry out widespread checks on the implementation of the party and governmental decisions for the economic and efficient utilization of water.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HEARS REPORTS, ADOPTS LAWS

AU041530 Sofia BTA in English 1414 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- Bulgaria has achieved considerable success in the preservation of environment and in the efficient use of the natural resources -- this is a conclusion of the Commission on the Preservation of Environment with the National Assembly.

Today, reporting on the activities of the commission in the 1981-1984 period before the session of the National Assembly, its Chairman Nikolay Georgiev stressed that the preservation and the improvement of environment is a strategic trend in the state policy. In the current 5-year period (1981-1985) 1,211,000 lev have been allotted to environment preservation activities.

Work is being done on the introduction of wasteless and small-waste technologies and of other vanguard technologies and closed water-consumption circles in production. Now 20.6 million tons of waste are being annually utilized and 911 million square metres of fresh water are being economized every year. New town purifying stations have been started, including in the capital as well as purifying installations with the industrial enterprises and the power stations. A large part of the dust substances deposited by the industrial enterprises is intercepted and considerable quantities of polluted and household waste waters are purified. Ecologically appropriate technologies are being widely introduced in agriculture as well as vanguard methods for erosion limitation and increasing the fertility of the low-productive lands and coordinated plant protection.

But the commission has also determined some important weaknesses in the course of its parliamentary control on the activities of the ministries, departments, and people's councils in the implementation of the environment protection laws and the programme documents of the State Council, the national and district programmes. The adopted ecological requirements are not observed everywhere in the construction of the new plants, the funds allotted are not being used, and the construction of purifying stations is groundlessly being detained. The young forest plantations are not being devoted sufficient care. In some regions there is still a forced use of the forests. Highly fertile farm land is being used for non-agricultural purposes.

The facts revealed in the report were discussed. The MP's voiced their concern over the inefficient use of the possibilities for a decisive turning point in environment preservation. The discussions were dominated by recommendations for reducing the terms of the construction of the town purification stations and of the purifying installation in industry and for raising the quality standard of their design. The necessity was stressed for showing of greater intolerance towards the violators of environment preservation laws.

The National Assembly approved the report on the activities of the Commission on Environment Preservation and set it the task to contribute more actively to the promotion of the state ecological policy by stepping up its controlling activities.

Laws on Energy, Taxes

AU041547 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- The National Assembly session ended today with the voting of two pieces of legislation: the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy Act and amendments and addenda to the General Income Tax Act.

The Atomic Energy Peaceful Uses Act reflects the principles underlying the organization of the use of atomic power and the control of the safety of its use. The obligation undertaken by Bulgaria with the Nonproliferation Treaty was also confirmed.

The second law gives a more complete and more accurate working on the statutory regulation which defines foreign citizens as subjects of taxation according to Bulgarian legislation. In order to encourage economic cooperation with foreign firms, the new law decreases taxes from 55 to 45 percent. The law has two new paragraphs. The minister of finance and the minister of foreign trade are given rights which were so far enjoyed only by the Ministerial Council with the decree to define the types of economic activity carried out in Bulgaria by physical persons and corporate bodies, the income of which is taxable. The ministers of foreign trade and finance are authorized to grant tax exemptions or temporary concessions.

The MP's unanimously voted a declaration in connection with the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the UN and the 30th anniversary of Bulgaria's admission to the organization which stresses the important role of the UN in international relations and its great importance in the resolution of the global problems of our times. The declaration confirms Bulgaria's adherence to the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

The Environmental Conservation Committee with the National Assembly reported on its activities in the 1981-1984 period.

The deputies approved the parliamentary control carried out by the commission in the implementation of the environmental protection legislation and adopted a resolution with recommendations for a still greater efficiency of its work.

Decisions, Conclusion

AU042006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Today was the second working day of the 17th session of the Eighth National Assembly. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders took their seats in the official box.

The National Assembly deputies unanimously adopted the laws on the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes and on amendments and additions to the law on income taxes.

Following lively debates, a decision was adopted on the report of the Environmental Protection Commission.

According to the last item on the agenda of the session, Grigor Stoichkov, minister of construction and territorial settlement organization, answered the question of National Assembly Deputy Boris Kopchev regarding the planning and construction of municipal purification stations and equipment for industrial waste waters in industrial enterprises.

The session was closed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CSSR

Visit Previewed

LD060259 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Commentary by Radek Horvinka]

[Text] Syrian Arab Republic President Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Syrian Arab Socialist Resurrection (Ba'th) Party, is to arrive shortly for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. Radek Horvinka reflects in the following commentary on the development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations and Syria's role in the Middle East:

[Horvinka] The history of the Czechoslovak and Syrian people has, at first glance, nothing in common. After all, Czechoslovakia is a central European country and Syria, on the other hand, can be described as a seaboard state in southwestern Asia, on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. Nonetheless, we could find a few common features. Above all, both countries' peoples have had to defend their land from time immemorial against those who wanted to rob them of it. Syria was occupied by the Egyptians in the 14 century BC, and later by the Assyrians, Persians, Turks, and, in the latest instance, by French colonial troops.

Syria's independence is being harshly threatened in modern times by Israel, which regards it as an obstacle to its expansionist plans. The eighth regional congress of the ruling Arab Socialist Resurrection (Ba'th) Party, which took place this year, stated -- and this was not a fortuitous statement -- that Syria will continue her struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and that she will counter Tel Aviv's expansionist policy and the United States' hegemonistic efforts.

The terrorist air attack on the PLO command in Tunis, fully backed by Washington, is, therefore, also a warning to Syria and other regional progressive forces. Imperialism has already attempted to undermine Syria's internal stability on several occasions, and Tel Aviv has not spared itself in issuing threats. The fact is that Syria's fundamental stance on the issue of a Middle East settlement has provoked extreme annoyance not only in Israel but in the United States. This is why it is interesting that, before the air attack against Tunisia, Chief of the Israeli Armed Forces General Staff Moshe Levi threatened that Israel was ready to implement military action against Syria. Defense Minister Rabin, too, during an inspection of the occupied Golan Heights, was heard to threaten Syria with a destructive strike.

Threatened Syria, however, has a number of friends, among whom is Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak-Syrian relations have attained an exceptionally high level during the past few years, in both the political, economic, and other areas. Visits of not only the heads of both states and prime ministers but a regular exchange of experiences between both countries' leading political forces, the CPCZ and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Ba'th) Party, have taken place and are routine. Youth organizations also maintain lively contacts. Also important is economic cooperation, which has developed to such an extent that today Syria occupies a leading position in our trade with the developing countries. Czechoslovak workers and technicians have helped to build an oil refinery in Homs, large capacity sugar refineries in Adhra and other towns, a tire factory in Hamah, and a number of other plants in Syria. This is another reason why a great number of Czechoslovak citizens know Syria well, have understanding for her efforts to tackle her internal problems, and sympathize with her resolve to successfully defend herself against Israeli aggression and not to yield to American pressure.

And, it is also unquestionable that the coming visit of the highest Syrian representative, Hafiz al-Asad, will contribute to the further development of mutual friendship and cooperation.

Prague Arrival Ceremonies

LD071431 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party, arrived by air today on an official friendly visit to the CSSR at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Presidium.

The highest Syrian representative is accompanied by Sulayman Qaddah, deputy general secretary of the regional leadership of the Ba'th Party; Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs; Kamil al-Baba, minister of electricity; 'Ali al-Tarabulsi, minister of industry; and Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs.

Al-Asad was welcomed at the Ruzyně Airport by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak, members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Josef Haman, candidate of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee. The welcoming ceremony was also attended by the directors of the CPCZ Central Committee departments, ministers and deputy ministers of the federal government, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, representatives of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other officials.

The esteemed guest was met at the steps of the plane by Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak party and state representatives. After a cordial and friendly welcome, which by tradition was accompanied by bouquets of flowers given by the Prague Pioneers, and the national anthems of both countries were played, accompanied by artillery salutes. Hafiz al-Asad was then saluted by the commander of the guard of honor. Together with Gustav Husak, he inspected the guard of honor. He was then welcomed by other Czechoslovak officials and by the employees of the Syrian Embassy, Syrian citizens living in Czechoslovakia, and Prague citizens. The arrival ceremony at Ruzyně Airport was concluded by a celebration march played by a military band.

The highest representatives of both states then left for Prague Castle. Amid cordial greetings from Prague citizens, Hafiz al-Asad and Gustav Husak arrived at the Hradcany Square. They were welcomed traditionally before the gate of Prague Castle by being offered bread and salt. Upon the arrival of both representatives in the first courtyard of Prague Castle, the Syrian national anthem was played. Gustav Husak and Hafiz al-Asad inspected the castle guard of honor. A friendly meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the president of the republic, and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, was then held at Prague Castle. The meeting, which represented an opportunity for the first exchange of views between the top representatives of both states, took place in a cordial and friendly spirit.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD071808 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Today, shortly before 1600, Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Syrian Socialist Ba'th Party, with his entourage, visited the national monument on Zizkov Hill in Prague. He laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In front of the national monument, the esteemed guest was greeted by Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; Colonel General Miloslav Zika, deputy minister of national defense; and representatives of Prague. During the solemn act, Hafiz al-Asad was accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Frantisek Salda, head of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic; Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Dusan Ulcak, CSSR ambassador in the Syrian Arab Republic. The solemn act concluded with the national anthems of the two countries. The highest Syrian representative then paid homage to the memory of Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international workers' movement. Before leaving the national monument, Hafiz al-Asad signed his name in the memorial book. He expressed his respect for the heroes who laid down their lives for the freedom of Czechoslovakia and he paid homage to the work of Klement Gottwald.

Al-Asad, Husak Hold Talks

LD080320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Official talks opened today in Prague Castle between President of the Republic Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and Arab Socialist Ba'th Party general secretary. The talks were attended on the Czechoslovak side by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Svatopluk Potac, federal vice premier; Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; and Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban. The talks were attended on the Syrian side by Sulayman Qaddah, deputy general secretary of the Socialist Ba'th Party's regional leadership; Dr Salim Yasin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers for economic affairs; Foreign Affairs Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Electricity Minister Kamil al-Baba; Industry Minister 'Ali al-Tarabulski; and Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs.

The highest CSSR and Syrian Arab Republic representatives briefed each other at the talks on the situation in their respective countries and on the activity of their leading political forces, the CPCZ and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. In assessing mutual relations, they stated with satisfaction that Czechslovak-Syrian cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields is developing successfully and has prospects for a further favorable development ahead of it. They voiced both sides' firm will and resolve to achieve a further all-around development in mutual relations. In this connection, they stressed the great importance of the Czechoslovak-Syrian treaty of friendship and cooperation which will be signed at the conclusion of Hafiz al-Asad also exchanged views on the most important international issues. They paid particular attention to the growing tension in the Middle East, which is caused by Israeli aggressive policy and the U.S. imperialist circles who support it. Hafiz al-Asad spoke of Syria's consistent struggle for the Arab peoples' national interests, for a just resolution of the Palestinian issue, and Syria's efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Lebanese situation.

He paid high tribute to Czechoslovakia's principled peace policy, and the support which it, along with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, gives to the Arab states in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Gustav Husak singled out the Syrian people's successes in building their country under the Arab Socialist (Ba'th) Party's leadership. He paid tribute to the Syrian Arab Republic's consistent foreign political course in its struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy in the Middle East. He stressed the need for strengthening cooperation among progressive Arab forces in the struggle for the total, just, and enduring settlement of the Middle East situation. He voiced the full solidarity of the CPCZ and the CSSR, and the Czechoslovak people's solidarity for the Syrian people's resolute anti-imperialist struggle.

Both representatives highly appreciated the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, reducing the number of nuclear weapons, preventing the militarization of space, and reducing international tension. The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, confirmed both sides' identity of views on the basic issues under discussion.

Husak Dinner Speech

LD072345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Report by Petr Voldan and Lubos Lidicky from Prague Castle]

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, gave a gala dinner at Prague Castle in honor of Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

It was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffman, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, and Josef Korcak, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee secretariat; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal vice premiers and federal ministers, Czech vice premiers and Czech ministers, vice chairmen of the Federal Assembly, representatives of the Central Committee of the National Front, and other figures were also present. Among the guests were members of the entourage of the highest Syrian representative Dusan Ulcak, the CSSR ambassador to Syria, and Ziyad Kiswa Haddad, the charge d'affaires of the Syrian Arab Republic in Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Gustav Husak was the first to take the floor.

[Begin Husak recording] Esteemed Comrade President and General Secretary, dear Syrian friends, comrades!

Allow me first of all to welcome once more on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the Czechoslovak people, and on my own behalf, our distinguished guest Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. We also cordially welcome the other Syrian representatives who are accompanying him.

In your person, esteemed Comrade al-Asad, we greet the highest representative of friendly Syria, an important statesman, who rightly enjoys great international authority for his role in the struggle for national interests and legitimate rights of the Arab nations. We greet in you also a good friend of Czechoslovakia, who has made a significant contribution to good relations between our states.

In Czechoslovakia we are following with sincere sympathies the endeavor of the Syrian people for economic advancement and social development, for the defense and strengthening of independence of their homeland. As a result of this, your homeland, famed as one of the cradles of ancient culture, has acquired growing authority as a consistent fighter for a just solution to the situation in the Middle East.

During the visit 6 years ago, we had the opportunity of convincing ourselves of the successes the Syrian people achieved in their endeavors under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in cooperation with progressive forces of the Progressive National Front in building a new life. We sincerely wish you fresh successes along the road you are travelling.

We greatly value the level achieved in Czechoslovak-Syrian relations. Regular mutual visits of leading representatives of both states, cooperation between the CPCZ and the Ba'th party, lively contacts between the representative bodies, trade union, youth, and other social organizations of both our countries bear testimony to their development. We also appreciate the extent of mutual economic cooperation. We are pleased that deliveries of CSSR machinery and equipment and industrial plants built in Syria with our participation play an important role in developing the Syrian national economy and strengthening its defense capabilities.

As our talks today have confirmed, our mutual relations are developing on firm and reliable foundations. On both sides there is a sincere interest and resolve to deepen our cooperation further. This will serve the interests of both states and the cause of peace and progress in the world. We regard the treaty of friendship and cooperation, which we shall sign at the end of your visit, as a significant impulse to its further development.

Esteemed Comrade al-Asad! Our talks are taking place at a complicated stage in international development. The aggressive militaristic policy of international -- and above all U.S. -- imperialism has led to the serious aggravation of international tension. Ranking among its woeful consequences is the effort to encourage a new round of the arms race, especially the nuclear one; the beginning of the militarization of space; provocation of flashpoints of tension throughout the world; introduction of the practice of diktat into international relations; and the use of threats and force.

The peaceful efforts of the community of the socialist countries are especially important for averting the threat of a new world nuclear conflagration. The new, far-reaching proposals put forward the other day in Paris by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in particular show a realistic way of bringing about a breakthrough in developing the international situation and radical progress in reducing international tension and in disarmament. Czechoslovakia sincerely welcomes and supports this comprehensive program designed to improve the international situation. The Soviet peace efforts are winning the growing support of peace-loving, democratic, and realistic-thinking forces in the world. It gives hope to nations that the threat of a new world military conflagration will be successfully averted and creates favorable conditions for the struggle for their rights to a peaceful life in freedom.

The tense situation in the Middle East, too, is the consequence of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism above all. Thanks to its support alone, Israel continues its expansionist course, the unlawful occupation of the Arab lands, and carries out terrorist actions. Imperialism is endeavoring, under various guises, to impose its diktat on the Arab nations, dividing their forces to liquidate the progressive Arab regimes. The edge of this policy is turned in particular against the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Experience has shown that the victorious accomplishment of the struggle for a just and enduring peace in the Middle East calls for a united course of action by all anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world.

Equally important is the restoration of PLO unity on an anti-imperialist foundation. Only in this way can it become an equal participant in the collective endeavor upon which a just and enduring peace in the area depends. One way to achieve this would be to convene an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested parties. This is why we believe that it is necessary to cooperate actively to bring about this objective.

I would like to pay tribute to the consistent anti-imperialist policy of Syria and your personal endeavor, esteemed Comrade President, in defending the interests and rights of the Arab people. I would also like to assure you of the full solidarity of Czechoslovakia in your struggle.

Esteemed guests, permit me to voice the satisfaction that our talks today have confirmed the close ties, mutual understanding, and identity of views on the principal issues and tasks of the struggle against imperialism at its current stage. I believe that your visit and our joint talks will become a new impulse for developing mutual cooperation and friendship between the nations of Czechoslovakia and Syria. Finally, I would like to wish you, esteemed Comrade al-Asad, firm health and new successes in the struggle for the victory of the just cause of the Arab people. [end recording]

Al-Asad Dinner Speech

LD080235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Following Comrade Gustav Husak's address at the festive dinner at Prague Castle, the Syrian guest, Hafiz al-Asad, took the floor.

In his introduction, Al-Asad expressed thanks for the welcome which he received today in our country. He went on to convey the greetings of the Syrian people and the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party to Gustav Husak, and thanked him for his personal share in strengthening and expanding mutual relations. Hafiz al-Asad continued:

[Begin Al-Asad recording in Arabic with superimposed Czech and Slovak translation] We are commencing the visit in your friendly country in the spirit of friendship and cooperation which represent the essence of Syrian-Czechoslovak relations. The past years have demonstrated that our two previous meetings at the summit level -- in Prague in September 1985, and in Damascus, during President Gustav Husak's visit to Syria in May 1979 -- strengthened cooperation, which is mutually advantageous for our two countries' peoples. The contacts between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPCZ have been strengthened, perspectives of cooperation between the two countries' social organizations have been expanded, and good results from cooperation in the spheres of economy, art, and culture have emerged.

I am convinced that this meeting will be a new opportunity for the development of cooperation between our parties, peoples, and governments, as well as an expression of sincere will and a joint wish to strengthen this cooperation which we started a number of years ago and which we strengthened on the principle of mutual respect and joint interests. A concrete result of this cooperation are many significant enterprises in our country in whose construction you have taken part, and which have become a symbol of sincere cooperation between our countries. There is no doubt that the agreement on friendship and cooperation, which will be signed at the conclusion of this visit, will uplift Syrian-Czechoslovak relations even more and will stabilize them on a firm basis which will safeguard the continuity of their further development.

We in Syria thank the Czechoslovak people and the Czechoslovak leadership for the sincere support in our struggle against the Israeli aggression and against the imperialist aggressive plans which want to subjugate our region to U.S. and Israeli rule. We also appreciate Czechoslovakia's interest in establishing a just peace in the Near East. This peace must put an end to the aggression and occupation. It must be based upon Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and on the implementation of the rights of the Palestine Arab people, including the right to self-determination and the setting-up of their own independent state on the territory of their homeland. Syria has long expressed its conviction that an international conference must be convened, under UN auspices and with the participation of all interested parties in harmony with UN resolutions, in order to establish a just peace in our region. Syria has expressed support for the Soviet proposals on this question, and the Arab governments have long discussed a plan for peace in the Near East and have produced concrete ideas, approved by a conference of the heads of the Arab states in Fes. We were not surprised at Israel's willful negative reaction to the Fes summit's resolution. But I see that the United States, which, as a permanent UN Security Council member, has exceptional responsibility for peace, did not pay any attention to the plan adopted in Fes, and did not demonstrate any practical positive approach towards it. Instead of discussing the ideas on which the Arabs agreed, the United States started to drag some of them onto the path of Camp David agreements which, as the whole world has seen, have not brought and will not bring peace.

On the contrary, they escalate tension and increase the probability of war because they provide Israel with further possibilities to continue its aggression and to insist on the annexation of the Arab territories which it occupies. They provide Israel with the possibility to continue its expansionist policy at the expense of the Arabs, in particular after the United States has multiplied its support and help to Israel.

As a result of the Camp David agreements, Israel announced the annexation of East Jerusalem and the validity of Israeli law within Syria's Golan Heights, and attacked Lebanon. By this invasion, it committed the most heinous crime, forbidden by international law. Israel continues building settlements in the occupied Arab territories and continues oppressing and, by various fascist and racist methods, suppressing the original Arab population of these regions. The United States generously awarded Israel for its aggression and expansion. It joined with Israel in a strategic cooperation agreement, which it has started implementing. It provides Israel with huge military and financial help, undertakes further steps to save the Israeli economy from collapse, and uses the right of veto in the Security Council for Israeli benefit, so that it might not be condemned for the crimes which it commits.

Syria sincerely continues its struggle to establish a just peace and has always struggled against aggression, as well as against imperialist and Zionist threats. That is why we are striving to achieve a strategic balance between Syria and Israel, to implement Arab solidarity on the basis of the struggle against the plans and whims of imperialism and Zionism, and the struggle against the methods which serve these plans and whims.

The basis of this effort is the struggle against partial and separate solutions, such as Camp David. We will continue fighting those who undermine Arab solidarity by falling into the Camp David trap, and who oppose the principles agreed at the Arab summit conferences and who traffic in the Arab territory, Arab rights, and the Palestinian question. The United States tried to drag Lebanon into the trap of Camp David, but the Lebanese Arabs stood up against this attempt and, supported by Syria, annulled the 17 May 1983 agreement. It stood up against the Israeli aggressors and liberated the majority of its homeland's occupied territory. Syria will continue supporting its brothers in Lebanon until the complete liberation of its territory from the Israeli occupation. We will also support the effort for national reconciliation in Lebanon and for establishing security and legal powers over the entire Lebanese territory. The nations which suffered the occupation and found out about its terrors, as was the case with our two countries, best understand the need to fight against the occupation.

Dear Comrade Gustav Husak, friends, we know that Czechoslovakia has a very significant standing in Europe. We appreciate and support its consistent effort for peace in Europe and throughout the world. We share, with all the peace-loving forces in the world, their apprehensions over the growing tension in the international situation which is a consequence of the United States escalating the arms race and supporting the principle of dealing with others from a position of strength, military supremacy, and the program of "star wars." That is why we support the initiatives of the USSR to halt the arms race, to reduce the stocks of nuclear weapons, and to prevent nuclear tests and the militarization of space. This is the only way to preserve world peace and security. We also support every effort within the UN, as well as outside it, at establishing a more just world, an economic system which will guarantee a just position to the Third World countries in international economic life and which will prevent their exploitation.

The world is awaiting the coming summit meeting between the USSR and the United States. There are many who have great expectations for it, because people want peace and justice, and equality and sincere cooperation in international relations. We wish this meeting to be successful and that it may dispel the specter of war which threatens the whole of humankind. Allow me, before I finish, to yet again express my conviction that our talks will contribute towards strengthening our countries' friendship and cooperation and will support the orientation towards peace in the world. I would like to praise the Czechoslovak people and its leadership's efforts at defending the just causes of the peoples and peace for mankind. [end of recording]

ARMY PARADE, HONECKER TOAST MARK NATIONAL DAY

Army Parade

LD071500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1009 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- Today in Berlin a parade of honor of the National People's Army [NVA] started the celebrations marking the 36th anniversary of the GDR. Tens of thousands of working people along the section of the parade in the Karl Marx Allee welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, as well as other members of the party and state leadership. The soldiers of the people impressively displayed their resolve to prepare for the 11th SED Congress (April 1986) with exemplary performances. At the side of the Soviet Army and the other allied armed forces, they are striving for high fighting strength and combat readiness for the reliable protection of socialism and for the strengthening of peace.

Along the route of the parade, on which flags of the states of the Warsaw Pact also fluttered, the Berliners and their guests announced the close solidarity of the party, people, and Army. There were slogans such as: "Long live the GDR, our socialist fatherland," "The indestructible fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, the basis of our progress," and "Against the militarization of space, for the ending of the arms race on earth." The Berliners visibly demanded the implementation of the new Soviet proposals to stop the arms race. One of their placards said "USSR to the United States: for a 50 percent reduction of one's own nuclear weapons which can reach the territory of the other."

Accompanying Erich Honecker on the tribune of honor were the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and other members and candidate members of the Politburo. Representatives of other parties and mass organizations and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers of the People's Chamber Presidium, and of the Council of State, as well as generals and officers of the armed services, were also present.

Among the guests at the parade were the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Petr Lushev; Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, deputy commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the National People's Army. The heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR and military and defense attaches were also present.

The parade of honor of the NVA began with a fanfare signal. The formations of military training establishments and the combined music corps of the NVA were marched up. The commander of the parade, Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the NVA ground forces command, presented the formations to Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense. The minister inspected the troops and congratulated the assembled troops on the GDR's National Day. After the GDR anthem the parade troops assembled for the march past.

In accordance with tradition, the foot soldiers first gave their soldiers' greeting to Erich Honecker, and the other members of the party and state leadership. Major General Ullrich Bethmann, graduate of the Soviet K. Ye. Voroshilov General Staff Academy and commander of the Ernst Thaelmann Land Forces and Officers Academy, led them up.

The marchpast was opened by the student officers of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy. With 89 percent with very good and good marks, this year's graduates achieved the best results so far. The highest military training establishment in the GDR, which cooperates closely with the military academies of the USSR and of other states of the socialist defense coalition, marks on 28 November the 165th birthday of the cofounder of scientific communism and the first military theoretician of the working class.

The march formations of the officers' academies -- which bear the names of the revolutionaries and internationalists Ernst Thaelmann, Franz Mehring, Rosa Luxemburg, and Karl Liebknecht -- displayed accuracy and military cohesion. The future commanders and political and staff officers paraded past the tribune of honor decorated with the GDR state arms. The officer cadets from the Ernst Thaelmann educational establishment are preparing with diverse initiatives for the 100th birthday of their revolutionary mentor. The commanders saluted with their rapiers while their units, armed with submachine guns, passed by in goosestep.

The motorized units approached the tribune of honor. Colonel Hans-Georg Loeffler, the commander of a unit of the land forces, drove ahead on an armored personnel carrier. He was followed by paratroopers from the Willi Saenger troop section, on special terrain vehicles. Thirty of these young men with the orange berets recently demonstrated their high combat readiness and military ability during a troop visit by Erich Honecker to the NVA Air Force and Air Defense Command by making a group parachute jump. Scouts of a troop section which bears the name of the scout and hero of the Soviet Union, Dr Richard Sorge, filed past on amphibious armored personnel carriers.

Then commander Major Armin drove up with the motorized artillery of the Hans Beimler Regiment, on 8-wheeled armored personnel carriers. At the head drove the Reich unit, which received the mark "very good" for its company training in field practice and in driving training. Together with their partners, a Soviet guards regiment, the Hans Beimler troop section of the Polish Army and the Ernst Thaelmann Motorized Artillery Regiment of the Czechoslovakian People's Army, the Beimler soldiers are preserving the traditions of the armed struggle of the working class. Impressively, the marksmen sat on their vehicles with the one man Strella ground-to-air missiles, which serve to combat low-flying targets.

They were followed by a division with guided antitank missiles. The guided-artillery marksmen achieved the best marks during a tactical exercise.

The 40-barrelled missile launchers on the Tatra-813 launching vehicle drew attention. Their crews proved themselves, just as did the following antitank gunners, with the 100-mm antitank guns in field practice.

The NVA members on armored personnel carriers gave the military salute to Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership. What was significant on the new APC was the fully stabilized 30-mm gun that can be used in single and continuous fire for targets of up to 4,000 m, with high accuracy of fire.

Subsequently, medium-sized tanks of the T-72 type rolled over the route of the parade. Their crews from the Julian Marchlewski troop section maintain close comradeship-in-arms relations with the Soviet Regiment Close-by [Regiment Nebenan] and the Polish tank regiment Dresden.

Behind the colors of the Rudolf Gyptner Artillery Regiment, the self-propelled 122 and 152-mm caliber howitzers were impressive.

The interest of the tens of thousands of people along the route of the parade then turned to the units of the air defense units. The Shilka self-propelled gun carriages, whose electronic fire-direction systems make it possible for the 4-barrelled anti-aircraft guns to quickly locate and eliminate airborne targets, drove on ahead. On light caterpillar track vehicles there followed 3-barrelled ground-to-air missiles, which in the order of battle of the tanks and motorized artillery can combat enemy airborne targets. The crews of the double-barrelled ground-to-air missiles are also competing in the socialist competition "Soldier's Deed 11th Party Congress" for high results. The missile troops, who come from the Bernhard Baestlein and Anton Fischer Regiments, announced, with exemplary performances, their close solidarity with the party of the working class. Thus the Boerold unit proved in field practice that they have eminently mastered the military equipment produced by the Soviet designers.

The soldiers of the Hermann-Duncker Regiment, rich in traditions, drove modern air defense anti-aircraft missiles on their vehicles. For more than 2 decades, the operational soldiers of the Warsaw Pact have been making their contribution to the protection of the airspace of the socialist community of states.

The missile troops of the land forces brought up the rear of the 30-minute parade of honor. Behind the commander of the Bruno Leuschner unit, Colonel Juergen Schlase, the tactical missiles drove past on mobile launching pads of the SIL-135 type. Among the crews of the following operative-tactical missiles, every second member of the Army has a decoration for being the best [bestenabzeichen].

After the last heavy vehicles with their missiles passed the tribune, the marchpast by the combined music corps closed the demonstration of the reliable military defense of peace and socialism.

The NVA parade of honor marking the 36th anniversary of the GDR provided the tens of thousands of Berliners and guests with an impressive picture of the almost 30-year development of the NVA. The soldiers of the people announced to the party and state leadership that they will prepare for the 11th SED Congress with outstanding performances in the strengthening of peace and in the protection of socialist achievements.

Honecker Toast

LD072339 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1924 GMT 7 Oct 85

["Erich Honecker's Toast at the Reception for the 36th Anniversary of the GDR" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- After cordially welcoming the guests, Erich Honecker said in his toast:

With pleasure we are able to note that the GDR has developed in a politically stable and economically dynamic manner in its 36th year, too. Much work has been done in anticipation of the 11th SED Congress to further strengthen socialism and to contribute to securing peace. All this has borne fruit for the well-being of the people.

As you know from the releases of the past days, the performance and efficiency targets for the month of September were achieved and surpassed overall. Produced national income rose by 4.4 percent. In the industrial ministries net production rose by 8.5 percent. Labor productivity was increased by 7.9 percent. In particular, strong growth was achieved in the key technologies. Retail trade turnover increased by 4 percent. With the construction and modernization of more than 157,400 apartments, it was possible this year to improve living conditions for 427,000 citizens. The highest grain harvest thus far was harvested in our agriculture with 11.6 million metric tons and a yield per hectare of 4.6 metric tons, with wheat even 5.2 metric tons.

These results are not to be sneezed at. They are impressive proof of the great initiative, the creativity, the hard work, and the personal commitment with which the citizens of our country worthily prepared for the 36th anniversary of the GDR. For this I say thank you most cordially, on behalf of the party and state leadership to the working class, the cooperative farmers, the members of the intelligentsia and all working people in the GDR.

If citizens of the GDR are asked why they feel so intimately connected with their fatherland, there will be a variety of answers. Above all it will be said that for the first time there exists a state on German soil in which the human being is the measure of all things. This state guarantees freedom, democracy, full employment, and security in society. It guarantees a high level of education for all and a future worth striving for to young people, who take an active part in the development of the advanced socialist society. Here the will of the people to live in peace and harmony with other nations is government policy. The people in our country are all the more justified in feeling pride in what has been achieved in 36 years of German Democratic Republic, in the successful path of joint, often hard work, that has led from the ruins of the World War II to the socialist present.

Just as before, so, too, in the future our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community will be of decisive importance for our onward march. Standing firmly in the alliance, we are simultaneously open to cooperation with all those who support peace, freedom, and human dignity.

More and more, eyes are directed toward the 11th SED Congress, which will discuss and decide next spring on the further organization of the developed socialist society in the GDR. Preparations for it mark the atmosphere in our country.

At the same time, we know that the tasks which await us will not be small. This is true especially at a time of such rapid and far-reaching changes in the scientific and technological spheres. But the course of the unity of economic and social policy has passed the tests of the first half of the eighties. We will be successful in the next 5 years-- of this we are firmly convinced -- in continuing the powerful economic growth in our country and making sure on this foundation that the life of the people will be further improved in both the material and cultural senses.

If we are glad, especially on the 36th anniversary of the GDR, about what has been achieved and created, then we are at the same time conscious that the danger of a nuclear world war has increased. We are conscious of how much we still have to do to protect peace for the present and future generations. There should be peace both on earth and in space. Peace is the most important thing humanity needs. The GDR has stood up for its preservation and consolidation since its founding and is doing so with intensified efforts in the tense world situation of today. Above all, it is endeavoring to contribute to ensuring that never again will a war emanate from German soil. This will always be the case for the GDR; we should want to assure our friends in the whole world of this.

The comprehensive, far-reaching peace program which Mikhail Gorbachev presented during his visit to France, meets with unanimous approval and support in our country. We see in it a great chance for all those who want to avert a nuclear catastrophe, to stop the arms race on earth and not to permit its extension into space, for all those who seriously hold peace dear. It would be irresponsible not to make use of this chance.

The proposals Mikhail Gorbachev has made on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms can lead, if all sides act appropriately, to a genuine change in the spirit of disarmament, away from confrontation and towards cooperation. This would be of the greatest importance for relations between East and West. Being businesslike, constructive and realistic, the Soviet Union's proposals take account of the interests of everybody. They give expression to the main concern of the peoples -- to revive detente and to achieve a recovery in the international situation.

We, too, commit ourselves fully and completely to the view that humanity must not perish together, but should survive together. This is possible only if one learns to live together and to get on well with each other and to take account of mutual interests. Less than ever is there a reasonable alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social orders in the nuclear age. Trust and international cooperation are possible only on the basis of coexistence.

The Soviet initiative confirms the peoples in the hope and expectation that there can be positive results at the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. This applies equally to constructive progress at the Geneva negotiations.

I should like to stress once again that all those who, like the GDR, are working sincerely for the protection of peace, will at all times find a reliable partner in the GDR. We are deeply convinced that it is not those whose striving for military superiority and for the transformation of the heavens into a forecourt of hell is endangering the existence of humanity, who will prevail, but rather the fighters for peace and for a bright and happy future of the peoples in peace and liberty.

HONECKER GIVES SOVIET PROPOSALS 'FULL SUPPORT'

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[Text] Belgrade, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, emphatically welcomed the USSR's new great peace program on Friday [4 October] at the end of his official friendship visit to Yugoslavia. During a dinner in Titograd, Erich Honecker said this about Mikhail Gorbachev's speech to the French National Assembly:

"His well-reasoned proposals on the prevention of a nuclear inferno, on learning to coexist on our planet and get on well with one another, on ending the arms race on earth and preventing its expansion to space; to name only a few items from the great peace program he promoted in Paris, all this would lead to a relaxation of the international situation if it is implemented. This great program meets with our full support."

HONECKER ADDRESSES FDJ MEETING 30 SEP

AU040601 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 85 p 3-4

[Speech given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at his meeting with the FDJ Central Council Secretariat on 30 September in Berlin]

[Text] I would like to cordially thank Comrade Eberhard Aurich for informing us about the FDJ initiatives in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. It is obvious that the performances that have been accomplished here are very high, and they will be appropriately appreciated at the 11th SED Congress.

I proceed from the fact that the problems to be dealt with at the 11th SED Congress are currently being elaborated. They have, however, already been, outlined. We can now say that the 11th SED congress will introduce a new stage in the development not only of our party but also of the GDR. In his extensive statements Comrade Eberhard Aurich explained that the youth organization has efficiently utilized the time since the 12th FDJ Parliament and thus the FDJ has worked excellently for the strengthening of the GDR. Without exaggeration we can say that the FDJ is in the front ranks of the great popular movement for preparing the 11th SED Congress. This is shown by the achievements of the youth brigades and the young researchers collectives. This is also shown by the good results of the FDJ economic initiatives and the maximum performance shifts, inspired by the FDJ and FDGB, for World Peace Day; by the performances of the young collective peasants in the grain harvest; and by the work of the FDJ harvester-thresher brigades. You ensured that losses were not high. It often happens that a very large amount of grain has grown, but if the losses are 1 percent too high the yield is much lower. A loss of 1 percent is a very high amount when dealing with 11.5 million metric tons of grain.

The work of the FDJ, pupils, and students brigades has been excellent. Many interesting FDJ events enriched cultural life during the summer months.

Representative of the Interests of the Young Generation in the Truest Sense

The FDJ Ernst Thaelmann drive has proved to be an excellent youth mass movement for solving the demanding tasks we set for further preparation of the party congress at the 10th Central Committee session. Our FDJ is thus continuing in a revolutionary way the tradition of the socialist youth organization: To always fight in the most advanced ranks whenever it is a question of the well-being of the people and peace. That is representation of the interests of the young generation in the truest sense. The fact that with your initiatives you have placed yourselves at the forefront of the broad movement of our people toward the 11th SED Congress underscores once again how much the youth of the GDR links their present and future with the politics of our party.

On behalf of the Central Committee of our party, I very cordially thank the FDJ for their achievements to date.

For those of us who experienced the 12th FDJ Parliament, one of the most lasting impressions is the great personal commitment of the young people in helping to shape our socialist future. Everywhere in our Republic we can see the deep trust of the boys and girls in the policy of our party, just as we also saw it at the parliament. Therefore, we support the idea that the Central Council and all FDJ leaderships must increase their efforts in order to win over all young people to contribute their share -- in the unity of word and deed -- to the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace.

Of course, in this process the personal example of the communists is of special importance for young people. The leaderships of the party will give overall support to the FDJ initiatives particularly during the period of preparation for the party congress. It is my hope that at the party elections concrete decisions for this will be taken everywhere. All this will help the steady emergence of new cadres for the party out of the ranks of the FDJ.

Many new comrades will take over responsibility in the party leaderships. In our opinion the trusting and comradely cooperation of the party leaderships with the FDJ is the best guarantee for the future of our party. Again and again it is stressed that party and youth belong together. The great attraction of our party is also shown by the fact that to date 65,000 active FDJ members have been accepted as candidates in the Ernst Thaelmann drive. Of them, as Comrade Aurich said before, 71 percent are young workers.

I may state here that nearly one quarter of all the members and candidate members of our party are younger than 30 years old. Thus, we are in the truest sense a party of youth, not only regarding age structure but also with regard to the party program.

Naturally the fighting power of the FDJ is increasing at the same time; for the most important party assignment for every young comrade continues to be active work within the youth organization.

Life Is Confirming the Strong Bond Between Party and Youth

Thus, every day life is confirming the strong bond between the party and the youth, and we are certain that the manifestation of the FDJ devoted to the 11th SED Congress will again demonstrate to the whole world that the young builders of socialism are able and ready to successfully carry on our revolutionary work. Optimal performances for the universal strengthening and protection of our socialist fatherland -- this is the best contribution to the preparations for the 11th SED Congress. Thus, we are multiplying our opportunities in the struggle to preserve peace, and thus we are creating the prerequisites for successfully continuing in the future our policy of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy, which serves the well-being and happiness of the people.

As you know, we have placed the struggle to strengthen socialism and to safeguard peace in the center of our preparatory work for the 11th SED Congress. That is not an easy task, but in every respect it will determine our party's actions.

It is in line with the meaning of socialism to do everything for peace and for the well-being of the people. To us this is not mere lip service, it is the content of our work, the content of our struggle. It is in line with the best FDJ traditions to work for peace and at the same time to always protect it reliably. The economic initiatives, just like your contribution, are two aspects of the same task -- to serve the well-being of the people.

Our historical optimism that we will master this lofty task is based on our knowledge that we are acting in compliance with the objective laws of social development, and not least on the experience that this policy is consciously and enterprisingly supported by the whole people and particularly by the young people. This has been shown in particular during these weeks and months of evaluating our 10th plenum, whose decisions have evoked a strong response among the people.

Understandably, many young people are concerned with the question of whether it will be possible to preserve peace. This question also concerns the older people. It is up to us to make all young people realize its importance.

The personal meetings I had in the past few months with politicians from many countries, from different camps, have shown that there is hardly anyone who in the long run can ignore the peace proposals of socialism. There is no need to refer to the talks that are still forthcoming. But it is quite obvious that the idea of peace and of preventing a nuclear inferno is getting hold of more and more people, and does not stop anywhere. On the contrary. Many Western governments have also begun to realize that at this particular time it is essential to cooperate and to advocate the prevention of a nuclear inferno. In the interest of safeguarding peace we are waging a political dialogue with all forces that let themselves be guided by reason and realism in their policy.

In our era everyone faces the task of preventing a nuclear inferno. It is above all necessary for everyone to realize that what is now at stake in the world is the question of either surviving together or perishing together, whether we like each other or not, because in a third world war that would be waged with nuclear weapons there would be no victors and no vanquished. To deepen this realization is at the same time the strongest lever to safeguarding peace. In this way we are representing the truth, even though this truth may be bitter at times.

At present it is becoming more and more evident that the peoples are successfully resisting the peace-threatening course of imperialism. They derive optimism for their struggle in particular from the peace policy of socialism, regardless of how complicated and tedious their struggle may be.

The moratorium on all nuclear explosions announced during the World Youth Festival by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the USSR's proposal to set up a world organization for the peaceful utilization of space, the foreign ministers meeting in early August in Helsinki, and the international reaction to Mikhail Gorbachev's TIME interview have met with worldwide approval.

It is only natural that great expectations are attached to the forthcoming meeting between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan in Geneva. As we know, the Soviet Union is seriously trying to prepare this meeting in such a way that concrete results for peace and detente in the world will be achieved. The preparations for the summit meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan in November are -- as you know -- in full swing.

Important Message From Gorbachev to Reagan

A message that Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze presented to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on 27 September contains many new things, according to reports from Washington. This announcement from the White House alone proves that some movement has started in relations between the USSR and United States. In the most recent reports on Gorbachev's message it is said that, according to the USSR proposals, nuclear weapons are initially to be reduced by 50 percent. This is based on the assumption that armaments will not be extended into space.

We will see how things continue to develop. There is no doubt that such a step would be a blessing for mankind. We consider these proposals to be something more than a step in the right direction.

Obviously Gorbachev's message to Reagan introduced a new important stage in the preparations for the Geneva summit in November.

Attention is concentrated on the basic problem of USSR-U.S. relations -- that is, guaranteeing security. In our time, security, however, can only be reached by working together and not against each other. This has also been confirmed by the meetings I have recently had with various European statesmen.

According to reports from the White House, this issue has been openly dealt with in Gorbachev's message to Reagan. One is automatically reminded of Gorbachev's recent statement that in our time -- I repeat this here -- mankind is faced with the problem of either surviving or perishing together. This refers to the fact that this problem in particular faces the United States and the USSR -- that is, the two powers which have the largest nuclear weapons potentials, which are said to amount to 90 percent of the world's nuclear arsenal.

According to reports, the response to the proposals in Mikhail Gorbachev's message to Ronald Reagan proves the objective interest resulting from the matter in question of preventing a nuclear war and of banishing the threat of war in general.

In our opinion, Gorbachev's message -- if corresponding U.S. concessions and a corresponding U.S. response is made -- is suitable for pushing USSR-U.S. relations in the right direction -- that is, away from the confrontation we have at present and toward cooperation in those fields that would contribute to an improvement of the entire world situation. Such a change in the character of Soviet-American relations would be detrimental to no one but would rather be of great benefit to all sides.

In any case, it would be welcomed if in view of the forthcoming summit it were possible to assert this line in U.S.-Soviet relations because not only in the Soviet Union and in the United States, but also in Europe and in Asia -- just think of the movement for creating nuclear-free zones -- the idea of the inadmissibility of nuclear war has become firmly established. Corresponding resolutions have already been passed by the world-encompassing organization of the United Nations.

It would therefore be of truly historical significance if a clear mutual understanding on the inadmissibility of nuclear war were reached at the meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan.

Respect for the security interests of both sides and the renunciation of efforts to achieve military superiority correspond to the demands of our time and would introduce practical measures for limiting and reducing armament, halting the arms race on earth, and not permitting the extension of the arms race into space.

I do not need to emphasize here how highly important Mikhail Gorbachev's message to Ronald Reagan is. We see that the policy of the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community, which is marked by many initiatives, has caused great movement. Once more it is stressed that in view of the threats to mankind, it is now more important than ever before to struggle for peace. This is the decisive problem.

The GDR Supports This Development -- and the FRG?

At the side of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the GDR firmly supports implementation of this coordinated peace policy and a return to detente. Again and again it is becoming evident what a great international effect has resulted from the fact that our Republic is developing in a politically stable and economically dynamic way at the demarcation line between the two social systems and the two most powerful military alliances in Europe.

It is, and will remain, the unalterable basic principle of our foreign political activities to do everything to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil. As far as the GDR is concerned, we can guarantee this. As to the FRG, this must still be proved in the future, especially in relation to the FRG's attitude toward the SDI program.

The proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev to Ronald Reagan take into consideration the interests of both sides.

A development in the proposed direction -- let me state this on behalf of the GDR -- would meet with our full support.

As Comrade Aurich has pointed out here, the FDJ is working with great initiative and worldwide recognition for the worldwide safeguarding of peace within the framework of the international youth and students movement. This was something that we noticed again and again in the greeting addresses by, and in our talks with, the international guests of your parliament.

Closely Linked with the Komsomol and the World Federation of Democratic Youth

Successful implementation of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students and the activities of our FDJ delegation in Moscow met with a broad response in our country. The festival -- I want to underscore this here -- has become an important event of the UN-proclaimed Year of Youth. It has strengthened the friendship and cooperation of the youth organizations of the socialist countries and at the same time has strengthened friendly cooperation with the youth of the world. The preparation and implementation of the world festival has also demonstrated the unbreakable fraternal alliance between the FDJ and the Leninist Komsomol.

We are pleased that the secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth [WFDY] has decided to commemorate the 40th anniversary of its establishment in our capital. I still remember the joyful approval that was touched off at the first working session of the youth committees of greater Berlin on 2 December 1945 -- at what is today the Carl von Ossietzky College in Pankow -- when we spoke about the founding of the WFDY and reported that the secretariat of the World Youth Council had decided to invite the Central Antifascist Youth Committee to select a representative as an observer. On 21 August 1948 the FDJ was admitted to the WFDY as a full-fledged member. At that time we had an observer in London and another observer in Prague. At that time a German voice was to be heard for the first time, and some said that the German language was actually the language of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Ernst Thaelmann. We will never forget that.

If one ponders today what we wrote at that time, one will find confirmation of the great optimism we displayed even at that stage. This is because everything of which we spoke at that time has come true. There must be a reason for this. The reason is our joint firm conviction that ultimately freedom, democracy, and human dignity have their home in socialism.

Surely the festive commemoration of the 40th WFDY anniversary will provide an opportunity to meet with friends and fellow-combatants from that era.

You have done a great job of internationalist work by successfully implementing the children and youth exchange programs with the PPR. In the Politburo we have commented on the results and paid tribute to the achievements. Over 300,000 young people from both countries have spent eventful days with young friends in recreation and work. This constitutes a tremendous demonstration of friendship and fraternity among peoples, and underscores that for the first time in our peoples' history the GDR and PPR have sealed the friendship between our peoples and our young generations. This is one of the greatest events of the postwar development. The decisive aspect is that through the development and strengthening of the friendship between the children and young people, the friendly alliance between our states and peoples will also grow constantly stronger. These are effects that are becoming evident even today, but which will bear even more fruit in the future.

We fully agree with your plan to organize the third friendship festival between the GDR and PPR youth at Whitsun next year in Cottbus.

This will be an important highlight in the friendly relations between our two countries and will also give many stimuli for continuation of the exchange of children and youth that involves 300,000 participants per year. This is the largest youth exchange currently in existence. It is to the credit of the FDJ and Polish youth organizations that they have achieved such results in youth exchange.

To Help Shape the Convictions of Revolutionaries

We very much support the fact -- as was decided at the 12th Parliament -- that in your work you also focus on political talks with young people. This is important in order to include all young people in the popular discussion for the 11th SED Congress. The intensive explanation of our party's domestic and foreign policy helps to shape and deepen the convictions of in all young people and revolutionary fighters for the cause of peace and socialism. We are open to the world and are shaping socialist society under these conditions. We are not accustomed to anything else and we always face all questions that concern our youth in a partisan and open way. With this approach we have been successfully mobilizing the masses for building socialism for 4 decades and have achieved the participation of the young generation.

This offensive ideological atmosphere consolidates the trust between party and people. This is of particularly great importance for work among the young people. There is practically no question that we cannot answer convincingly. The policy of our party and the teachings of Marxism-Leninism are an inexhaustible spiritual source. They are not dogma but directions for action.

We fully agree with your efforts to further raise the quality of teaching programs in the FDJ study year, based on the positive experiences and progress of the past years, to organize each seminar meeting in such a way that all participants are interested in sharing in the discussion and return home with many stimuli. This is a worthwhile intention. As I stressed at the 12th Parliament, the party leaderships will give you special help, as was decided at the May deliberations in our party's Central Committee Secretariat, on the subject of continuing the FDJ study year.

For us communists there is nothing more beautiful than passing on to our young fellow fighters, by means of a steady political dialogue with the youth, our Marxist-Leninist knowledge, our experiences -- won from hard class battles -- and our ideas for a world of peace, freedom, and human dignity. More and more communists consider this their supreme duty, especially course teachers, educators, leaders, and superiors. This also applies to the functionaries of the FDJ. Only those who regularly spend time among young people, who are where they learn, work, do their military service, and spend their leisure time know their questions, interests, wishes, and problems.

Former FDJ Members Are Good Interlocutors

Comrade Eberhard Aurich stressed in his speech that you must use the 40th anniversary of the FDJ to organize members' assemblies in all FDJ groups and basic organizations to discuss the historic achievements and future tasks of our socialist youth organization. Such jubilees are a good opportunity for the party to acquaint the young generation with the characteristics of the socialist revolution. In this, former FDJ members will certainly make themselves available as interlocutors, comrades, and friends who helped to shape what today's youth knows mostly only from history books. Those who consciously absorb the revolutionary achievements of our development to date will work with all their might to consolidate and increase them on the way into the new millenium -- to carry the banner of our great achievements beyond the year 2000.

At the 10th SED Central Committee Session we emphatically confirmed that we want to continue in the long run the course of the main task, which is aimed at the benefit of the people. With this policy we will also cross the threshold to the year 2000. This requires high dynamic economic growth, which we have at present already achieved with our tested economic strategy and that we want to realize even better in the coming years.

We have met all preconditions for embarking on the path of extensive intensification. We have modern, efficient combines in industry and construction, productive agricultural companies for plant and animal production, a smoothly operating system of planned economy and, above all, highly qualified cadres in all fields of the national economy. Together with the creative mass initiative and progressive spirit of innovation of the working people, particularly of our youth, this is the guarantee that we will continue to successfully fulfill our high targets.

We are pleased that the FDJ is accomplishing such outstanding performances in the mass competition in honor of the 11th SED Congress. The reports on what has been achieved show that the pledges the delegates of the 12th parliament submitted to me in their letter are being fulfilled point by point. Thus, our young people prove in their daily work how fully they are imbued with the conviction that today the decisions about the further advance of socialism, and thus also for the preservation of peace, are being made primarily in the economic field. More clearly than ever before the connection between strengthening socialism and a secure peace is today becoming evident.

Exemplary initiatives are emanating primarily from the youth brigades and young researchers collectives. Many of them are endeavoring to make the results of peace shifts permanent performances, to work even now in compliance with the 1986 plan targets, and to achieve optimum performances in line with the slogan: "Good results for everyone every day." This will essentially contribute to the fulfillment and purposeful over-fulfillment of this year's national economic plan. Thus, we are creating the best prerequisites for the start of the coming 5-year plan.

We will continue to promote the FDJ youth brigades. With the existing 44,300 collectives you have firm bastions among the young workers and the other young working people. Everywhere they are standing their test as assault groups in socialist competition, as centers of communist education. In these collectives young worker's personalities are development, working dedicatedly for the cause of socialism. To ensure and strengthen the direct influence of the party and FDJ in all youth brigades continues to be an important task.

Particularly important are the 700 party congress projects of the FDJ, through which you want to fulfill economically important targets ahead of schedule and in high quality. Thus, this shows that we can always rely on the energetic initiative of youth regarding all key point projects adopted by our party. Here it is good if you always let yourselves be guided by the experience that specific inclusion into the economic FDJ initiatives at the same time always has an educational effect.

Qualification and Knowledge To Be More Purposefully Promoted and Used

Decisive to further successful implementation of our economic strategy is how we succeed in combining more and more effectively the possibilities of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of our socialist society. We want to utilize more purposefully and to constantly promote the knowledge, qualification, and readiness for achievement of the working people, especially the young. The youth association bears a great responsibility for this, together with the trade unions and state managers.

High labor productivity growth rates, optimal effectiveness of the national economy, rationalization, automation, the quick spreading of most modern key technologies, refinement of the available raw materials and other materials, and production of new commodities with optimal service value, with good quality and in adequate quantity -- all this is determined by our capability to achieve through science and technology accelerated development of the productive forces, which is in line with the international trend.

At the 10th session of the Central Committee we have set for our party the task of not only keeping up with the international development pace but also of maintaining top positions in decisive fields and achieving top positions in further fields, especially in microelectronics, optoelectronics, sensor technology, biotechnology, laser technology, the development of new materials, and many fields.

The Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow [MMM] movement is in our opinion a time-tested FDJ initiative to promote the scientific-technological creativeness of your youth. What matters is to pick out from this movement the talents which, together with other collectives, are capable of bringing us to the top of scientific-technical progress.

We are pleased that in 1985 the number of young people participating in the MMM movement was 154,000 higher than in 1984, and that 63.5 percent of all young working people and students are now participating. Nearly all of the youth brigades are again participating. Thus, you have made a big step toward fulfilling the target adopted by the FDJ parliament to have all FDJ members and many other young people participate in the MMM projects.

It is correct that you continue to aim in particular at ensuring the participation of young workers, cooperative peasants, and apprentices. We are looking forward with great expectations to the forthcoming central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow in Leipzig. We are firmly convinced that it will provide us with information on how the young are participating in mastering the key technologies because we want to open for our people the door to a new future; and this new future is possible only through a rapid increase of labor productivity and by creating utility values and high quality that are competitive with other products that exist in the world. In this connection it will also be necessary to resolve problems as are posed by overall development. While ensuring full employment, we want at the same time to save man-hours in line with our worthwhile goal.

In the West, certain age groups are eliminated from employment statistics to reduce the number of unemployed shown on the records. As you know, we have no unemployment at all. What we wish to accomplish by saving man-hours, which at present amounts to about 500 million hours annually, is to not only make available workers who are needed for higher-level, more effective production, but also to enable us -- and this is the decisive aspect -- to achieve a better material and cultural living standard for the working people.

This also means that we must fulfill and overfulfill everything in our plans. The 11th SED Congress will then have to decide on the draft of the directive, and on the development of our national economy in the years 1986-1990.

A Course Aimed at Top Achievements

We believe that by including all young working people, especially FDJ members, in the MMM movement, and by strengthening the young researchers collectives, you will make a great contribution to this development. We believe that you will participate even more in the past in the great efforts we are making so that substantially more scientific-technological top positions will be achieved.

That is why we are focusing our attention on the development and broad application of key technologies, because without microelectronics, computer-aided design, production preparation and control, communications technology, and utilization of the possibilities inherent in information technology, the economic growth that we need cannot be ensured. The young people must be the first to make themselves familiar with these key technologies and to master them. Experience to date shows that this is indeed so.

Noteworthy results have been achieved by the more than 4,000 young researchers collectives of the FDJ. However, it is important for you to consistently concentrate on ensuring that all young researchers collectives achieve top performances in record time, and that these performances are broadly applied. Here successful participation in the inventors' competition is particularly valuable. Surely the directors general, the college teachers, and the leaders at the academies and research institutions will support you even better by assigning still more demanding tasks to the young graduates and effectively helping them resolve these tasks.

In preparation for the 11th SED Congress we want, for example, to provide for computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacture solutions at all combines. You should make sure that graduates, young technologists, and skilled workers work out such solutions together with older and experienced colleagues in the preparation and application collectives.

We have taken a look at this at an exhibit, and if one sees that such solutions already exist and that in some cases labor productivity increases of 300 to 600 percent have already been achieved, then one can imagine what great reserves we still possess for the further stable and dynamic development of the GDR national economy. In this field, too, word and deed must tally. This is of decisive importance.

Working out scientific-technological top performances is a decisive field in which FDJ students and young graduates can stand the test early. The party organizations of the universities, colleges and technical schools will promote fulfillment of the tasks adopted by the parliament and will include all students in the scientific students competition. We are supporting your urgent desire to make, with your theses and dissertations, an even greater contribution to resolving demanding tasks of the research plans and the science and technology plans.

Our Capital Is Flourishing More Every Day

You should see to it that FDJ students and young scientists are included on a large scale in research cooperation between the combines and the institutions of the academies, universities and colleges. The appropriate foundations for this have already been laid, especially by the development of economic relations between the universities and scientific institutes and the scientists at the combines. Here new possibilities arise for purposefully developing collaboration between young workers and students.

We also welcome your intention to meet with young researchers collectives and with young inventors, both in preparing for and evaluating the 11th SED Congress, so as to discuss the new tasks for mastering the scientific-technological revolution.

Every day we experience with pleasure how our capital is flourishing more and more. A decisive contribution to this is being made by the Berlin FDJ initiative within which -- as we have heard -- more than 20,500 FDJ members from the Bezirke are now working together with their Berlin colleagues. In the past 9 years of its existence several FDJ generations have already successfully participated in this central youth project, and thousands will add to their number in the coming years.

The great energy of the youth brigades, which are making our capital more and more beautiful in preparation for the 11th SED Congress and for Berlin's 750th anniversary, is being appreciated by our party, our people, and primarily by Berliners and those visiting the capital from abroad. The 10-year existence of this important central FDJ project in September 1986 should be celebrated by you in a worthy manner.

Just as in Berlin, the work in other youth projects -- at the natural gas pipeline in the USSR, in railroad electrification, in the chemical fiber industry, and others -- will always receive the attention and support of the party.

At our party's 10th Central Committee session and at the eighth building conference, we made clear what is needed to resolve the housing question as a social problem by 1990. Naturally, this is something that particularly affects young people, because young married couples are among those we want to give homes of their own more quickly, year after year.

An important contribution to attaining this objective is the FDJ drive "Rebuilt and Expanded." Your plan to complete at least 20,000 apartments every year, within the framework of this project, primarily through leisure-time work, is one on whose fulfillment we are counting absolutely, and on which the young tenants who will move into these apartments are counting especially.

The supply of good, high-quality consumer goods substantially affects the further development of readiness to perform. That is why we are paying special attention to the FDJ initiatives aimed at developing and manufacturing new consumer goods that are in demand. These efforts also directly benefit young people -- we need only think of young people's fashions, products of the entertainment electronics industry, two-wheeled vehicles, and many other products.

The FDJ has also set a lot of things in motion in the countryside, and one can say that the FDJ has made a great contribution to overcoming the essential differences between town and countryside. The FDJ is making great efforts to achieve high results in agricultural production. During this year's harvest, every other harvester-thresher was operated by an FDJ member, among them quite a few girls. The animal production FDJ project also accomplished substantial achievements. The FDJ Kreis organization sponsorship of 167 villages is also producing tangible results.

For High Results in Agriculture, Too

We would like to encourage you, in line with the decisions of the Rural Youth Congress, to expand the FDJ contribution to achieving high results in the fields and in the barns. You should ensure that living and leisure-time conditions are further improved in even more villages. This will induce even more young people to choose an agricultural occupation and to see their future in the village.

Nearly every fourth FDJ member is an apprentice. During an apprenticeship in particular, decisive foundations are laid for further political development in the ranks of the workers class. An apprenticeship provides important knowledge and essential skills for the entire occupational activity. Hence, we welcome your plan to discuss experiences and results of the class-consistent education of apprentices at a central council meeting and to draw the necessary conclusions for FDJ work among apprentices.

Initiative and energy also mark the work of the FDJ and of the Pioneer organization at the secondary schools.

It is correct that you are attaching particular attention to providing -- particularly for the youngest association members -- an ideopolitical life that is rich in content and attractive. It should remain your aim to promote a creative studying atmosphere at all schools and to include every student in the societal work of the FDJ and the Pioneer organization. Many suggestions in this respect are provided every year by the forum of the FDJ aktiv of the secondary schools, which is of special significance for qualifying the youngest youth association functionaries.

The Day of Studying, which is going to take place in Berlin a few weeks after the 11th SED Congress as a large display of the performance of the student youth of our country, will certainly give strong stimuli for all Pioneer friendships and FDJ basic organizations in secondary schools.

The results of the policy of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy, are a benefit for all and are being answered with higher performances in socialist competition. This was also shown by the reaction to the proposals you submitted at the parliament for further improving the work, study, and leisure conditions of young people. The pleasure of many children, young people, and their parents was even increased when we were able to implement the regulation to reduce public transport fares before vacations. Of course, this does not occur of its own accord.

The mayors of cities, communities, and villages, as well as the heads of companies, cooperatives, and institutions, must always make sure that this policy is put to the utmost effect in their area of responsibility. Administration, callousness, and red tape definitely do not suit the great trust the citizens put in our party and state. The leaderships of the youth organization, too, should firmly oppose such incidents. The Youth Law grants many rights to the FDJ, which it should always make use of as the representative of the interests of youth.

An Indispensable Partner of Local State Organs

You should now already select and prepare those friends who will be candidates for next year's elections to the People's Chamber and the Bezirk Assemblies. The fact that these elections take place in 1986 is due to the GDR Constitution. The young delegates have a great responsibility to develop our socialist democracy even more effectively on that part of the road along which we are now travelling. They should always prove themselves to be the representatives of their voters. Undoubtedly, this is one of the most beautiful tasks. Not without good reason do we say that we have come from the people, and it is our task to serve the people.

The coming into force of the law on local elected assemblies on 1 September 1985 also increases the responsibility of the youth organization for further improvement of our socialist democracy. This applies particularly to the FDJ delegates and to all of the more than 33,000 elected people's representatives at all levels who are under 25 years old.

In local policy in particular we can directly experience how our policy for the benefit of the people is implemented and how the working people are involved in solving state and social tasks. Here the FDJ is an indispensable partner for our local state organs.

Over the next few weeks the 1986 youth promotion plans will be drafted in companies, cooperatives, and institutions, as well as in Kreise, cities, communities, and villages. You should take care that each FDJ organization discusses the drafting of this plan and participates with many initiatives in fulfilling the tasks contained in it.

The reliable protection of our socialist achievements is of course inseparably linked with the overall strengthening of socialism.

Therefore, one of the FDJ's best traditions is its efforts to continuously strengthen youth's readiness for defense and to win even more FDJ members for the military profession. The forthcoming 30th anniversary of the National People's Army will be a worthy occasion for this.

The results of your work already achieved in this field, about which Comrade Aurich reported, indicate that you will be able to successfully solve these tasks, too.

It is very positive that at the 12th Parliament you devoted much time to the questions of young people's socialist way of life. Its development is becoming more and more important for the communist education of youth. We would also like to point out that since your cultural conference the trust of the young artists and art students in their youth organization has considerably increased. With this you successfully continue a positive FDJ tradition. I would like to ask you to continue to pay attention to this question in the future.

It is important to have a class-consistent view concerning all issues of our time. This is the basis for creative work in the field of culture. It is good that you support again and again the justified expectations of youth to create works of art that spread our party's ideas and the revolutionary ideals of our struggle among the masses and encourage an active way of life.

In the future, too, considerable financial means will be provided for the further improvement of leisure conditions for young people, particularly for the "House of Youth" in Berlin, which you have financed yourselves with the young socialists' bank account; for further new youth clubs in many cities and communities, and in the country; for further reconstruction of the central Pioneer camps; for youth tourism facilities; and for subsidizing FDJ travel agency prices that are appropriate for young people. It is correct that you always take into consideration the efficient use of these means and the best possible utilization of all youth facilities.

In particular, an institution such as the "Jugend Tourist" FDJ travel agency, which can look back on successful activities, clearly shows the advantages of the socialist social system. If you only look at the prices that young people in our Republic pay for youth tourism and compare them with the prices paid by young people in the West, then the great difference between socialism and capitalism becomes visible.

It is a pleasure for me to see that the shop stewards and delegates of the FRG metalworkers trade union at their recent visit to the State Council were also very pleased with my statement that in our country the red pencil does not reign in the field of social policy. I told them that I had not brought the red pencil with me.

The young people expect a particularly great deal from each day's program of their youth club. They want to go dancing even more on the weekends. The FDJ must be firmly responsible for these questions of leisure time. I think that Comrade Aurich said the right things about that. It is really regrettable if a youth club is closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

Not without reason sport is one of the most interesting leisure activities. We welcome your taking the preparation of the eighth Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the ninth Children and Youth Spartakiade in 1987 in Leipzig as an occasion to win all children and young people over to participation in sports and to develop the opportunities for this together with the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation, the FDGB, and the organs of public education.

The Best Organizations Receive the Red Honorary Banner

The FDJ elections, which are taking place during these months, offer a good opportunity to talk with all FDJ members about their concrete contribution to preparing the 11th SED Congress and to give them a personal assignment out of the militant program of the FDJ collective. On the eve of the party congress, further FDJ basic organizations will receive the party's Red Honorary Banner for their achievements.

Many new functionaries will be elected, many of whom will be entrusted with such responsibility for the first time. The political qualification of the cadres largely determines how well the tasks your organization faces will be solved and developed.

A great contribution to the training of qualified FDJ functionaries is made by the "Wilhelm Pieck" Youth College at Bogensee. Next May -- this was rightly stressed here -- we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Youth College.

The support of the FDJ is also very important for the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer organization. In the same way that the Pioneers grow into political life and are supported by FDJ members, they themselves will later do good work in the youth organization. The 5,200 friendship Pioneer leaders, to whose qualified instructions you rightly pay great attention, have a large share in the successful development of our Pioneer organization.

Comrade Eberhard Aurich informed us that on 3 October the FDJ Central Council will convene its second session. We are firmly convinced that this session will give new stimuli for further preparation of the 11th SED Congress by the young people. The revolutionary energy and the knowledge and skill with which the FDJ in the eighties has accepted the relay baton of the generations gives us cause to tackle proudly and optimistically the new, great tasks of the socialist revolution on German soil.

Our party thanks the young generation and its revolutionary Thaelmann vanguard, the FDJ. We know that we can rely on you in any situation.

I ask you to convey our cordial greetings to all members of the FDJ, the Young Pioneers and Thaelmann Pioneers, and all young people.

We wish you much success in further implementing the FDJ Thaelmann drive.

CULTURE STATE SECRETARY HOLDS TALKS IN PRC

LD051419 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 1639 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (ADN) -- The relations between China and the GDR, particularly in the cultural area, were discussed in Beijing today by Ye Fei, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, and Kurt Loeffler, state secretary at the GDR Ministry of Culture.

The delegation, led by Kurt Loeffler, arrived in China yesterday and was received on the same day by Chinese Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi.

MAGYAR HIRLAP CARRIES VARKONYI'S UN SPEECH

AU041459 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[MTI report: "Peter Varkonyi Addresses UN General Assembly Session -- Cooperation Is the Command of Our Era"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, head of the Hungarian delegation to the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, took the floor at the plenary session of the General Assembly on 1 October. In his speech, Peter Varkonyi said the following:

The year 1985, even measured from its numerous historical perspectives, is an important anniversary year. The commemoration festivities held all over the world in the past months recalled the fact that, in the years of World War II, widespread international collaboration emerged in the struggle against the common enemy, fascism, to safeguard human civilization and the principle of democracy. The victory of the antifascist coalition proved that it is possible to overcome the existing ideological and political differences of people struggling for a common goal. The United Nations organization was born 40 years ago in this spirit and to promote the safeguarding and strengthening of international peace and security.

For mankind the memories of the immense trials of World War II will never fade. It is possible, however, to consider rationally that the terrible destruction of World War II would seem small beside the horrors caused in the event of a conflagration in our era, the use of nuclear devices that threaten the inhabitants of the Earth with total annihilation. The most important lessons of the events that occurred 40 years ago continues to be that, in the case of danger threatening mankind, it is not only possible, but it is also necessary to achieve the cooperation and the joint stand of countries of different social order.

In today's world full of severe dangers, the common goal is to avoid a thermonuclear catastrophe. To achieve this the dialogue between states should be the solution of disputes through negotiations and the development of cooperation based on mutual interests.

It is our conviction that the development of Soviet-U.S. relations has a determining role in safeguarding world peace. We believe that in 1985, along with severe problems, we have also witnessed developments that could give cause for hope. A summit meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States will soon take place, a summit that can promote an improvement in their relations and can contribute to easing the international tension. For our part, we salute the meeting as well as the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva where -- in accordance with the agreement of the two sides -- starting from the close interrelation between space arms and the strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons, they can and must advance in the area of strategic arms limitation. To achieve this we regard the genuine measures aimed at halting the militarization of space to be indispensable.

We support the efforts of the Soviet Union directed toward agreement, and we welcome its highly important measures meant to create a more favorable atmosphere necessary for the agreements, such as the unilateral halt on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles and of other countermeasures, including the temporary moratorium on nuclear tests.

We believe that the strengthening of international confidence would be greatly enhanced if the United States replied to the Soviet initiatives with similar measures. Many possibilities for the creation and strengthening of mutual confidence and for genuine advancement in solving urgent problems have not been taken advantage of. We should not lose this new opportunity.

The Hungarian People's Republic's foreign policy goal is the assurance of favorable international conditions for the peaceful construction work going on in our country. In this spirit, it is our obligation to contribute, in accordance with our possibilities, to the strengthening of international security and to the promotion of well-intentioned cooperation among countries.

Our country, as a member of the Warsaw Pact, is taking an active part in working out proposals for easing the international tension, halting the arms race, and reducing the level of military confrontation, including efforts directed towards the implementation of these proposals.

We attribute particular importance to all this because it is our conviction that the process of detente can become definitely irreversible only if it also spreads to the military area. The Warsaw Pact countries started from these premises in May 1984 in their appeal to the NATO countries in which they proposed to sign an agreement on mutually renouncing the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations.

We Support the Soviet Union's Efforts for an Agreement

In April 1985 the Warsaw Pact countries extended the validity of the treaty to preserve peace and further guarantee their security. On this occasion we again stressed that our proposal to simultaneously dissolve the two military-political alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact is still valid, and we are prepared to conduct principled talks on this issue. We also firmly stated that our alliance organization is taking steps to prevent the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and safeguard detente. It would be a good thing if NATO reacted constructively to our initiatives.

Since we are a European country we pay even greater attention to peace on the continent and to the cooperation between its countries. The foreign ministerial meeting in Helsinki held on the 10th anniversary of signing the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation proved to be another manifestation of the importance played in world politics by the all-European process.

We continue to hold the position that the consistent implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, by all states concerned, is the most effective means of protecting the fruits of detente and intensifying European cooperation. During the past 10 years the activity of my government and its relationship with all participating states has proved that a small country like Hungary can successfully contribute to strengthening the efforts in safeguarding peace, security, and confidence.

We consider the Stockholm conference to be a significant forum that could play an important role in strengthening confidence between states and reducing the level and danger of military confrontation in Europe. We think that despite the complicated international situation, it is now possible to reach an agreement at this forum. This requires further significant efforts and political will on the part of all participating states.

The Cultural Forum Should Strengthen the Helsinki Process

Within the framework of the European process of security and cooperation an important position is held by cultural cooperation that creates links between peoples and countries. We are honored that Budapest will be the host of the European Cultural Forum which will begin this month and which will discuss the issues of spreading cultural values and cultural cooperation. For our part we will do our best to support the forum's contribution to the strengthening of the Helsinki process and the improvement of the general political atmosphere.

The arms race is continuing with growing intensity despite the efforts for disarmament at the UN and other forums. The development of new generations of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons will contribute to the direct danger of expanding the arms race into space. We are convinced that there is a realistic chance to curb the arms race and completely change the course of events.

We consider highly significant and welcome and support the proposals of the Soviet Union submitted to the present session of the assembly. These proposals contain initiatives aimed at prevention of the militarization of space and at accomplishing large-scale international cooperation for the peaceful, nonmilitary use of space.

This summer the organization of Physicians for Preventing Nuclear War held its fifth congress in Budapest with the participation of delegates from all over the world. The fundamental thought of the congress was to stress that "the command of our nuclear age is cooperation and not confrontation." We fully support the statement of the organization's appeal to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States that says "according to the international accord of unity the only rational answer to the threat of nuclear war is activity for its prevention."

To achieve this goal, the community of socialist states, including the Hungarian People's Republic, has submitted a whole range of concrete proposals. Every nuclear power that has not yet done so should renounce a first strike with nuclear arms. This could contribute to creating an international atmosphere in which there is a more realistic opportunity to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race.

It is our opinion that, in conjunction with bilateral talks, the multilateral forum entrusted with the preparation of agreements for disarmament -- the Geneva conference on disarmament, -- could play a vital role in this issue. There have been concrete proposals on the table of the conference for a long time to elaborate measures for preventing nuclear war in general and completely banning nuclear arms tests. We regret to say that this significant disarmament forum is bound to remain inert and unsuccessful because of tendencies gaining force that are generated by the attitude of extremist circles.

We Attach Great Importance to the Nonproliferation Treaty

As regards nuclear disarmament, my government attaches great importance to the non-proliferation treaty that was signed and ratified by my government, which was among the first signatory states. The experience gained from the recently concluded third reviewing conference allows us to firmly believe that there is a possibility and a mutual will to ban further proliferation of atomic weapons.

It is vitally important for the whole world to achieve progress in the field of arms control and disarmament on the European Continent, which has vast arsenals of destructive weapons. We welcome all positive efforts to free our continent from weapons. We support the proposal of the CSSR and the GDR to create in Europe a chemical-weapons free zone, effectively eliminating this particularly cruel type of weapons.

During the last year the situation in the hotbeds of tension has not improved, neither locally nor regionally, and because of the unfavorable international conditions, there is no sign of improvement in these areas of tension.

The Middle East continued to be a most conflict-ridden area of the world, because of the continued Israeli occupation of several Arab countries, the denial of inalienable rights to the Palestinian people, the unresolved situation in Lebanon, and the prolonged Iraq-Iran war. This creates danger not only for the peoples of the region but also for universal peace. Therefore, my government considers it necessary for both the states of the region and the international forums -- particularly the United Nations Organization -- to take all necessary measures to settle the conflicts by negotiations.

We advocate a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the questions of the Middle East crises and, as a part of it, the Palestine issue, which will ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to establish an independent state, and will further ensure all the conditions and guarantees necessary for all nations in the region to live in peace and security within internationally recognized boundaries. To reach a comprehensive settlement on the region's problems, it is necessary to hold an international conference at which the participation of all the parties concerned will be guaranteed.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic pays great attention to the events on the Latin American Continent. It regards with sympathy the constructive efforts aimed at solving the serious political and economic questions there. We regret to say that during the past year tension has increased in Central America and the Caribbean region, and the events threatening the sovereignty of Cuba and Nicaragua have increased and intensified. My government is looking with increased concern at the developments threatening the independence and peaceful constructive work of the peoples in the region. This is why the Hungarian Government supports efforts to solve the problems by peaceful and political methods, especially efforts aimed at a settlement deserving international attention that was proposed by the countries of the Contadora group. The Hungarian Government appreciates that other Latin American countries have joined in the efforts to promote a solution and ease the tension by negotiations.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic continues to recognize the independence, sovereignty, and territorial unity of the Republic of Cyprus and respects its nonaligned status. It supports the efforts of the UN Secretary General to solve the Cyprus question in a peaceful way through negotiations in the spirit of the relevant UN resolutions, keeping in mind the interests of both ethnic communities.

In United Efforts With Those Concerned

Southeast Asia remains a lightning rod in the international situation. We are convinced that eliminating tensions, consolidating security, and stability in the region would equally serve the interests of peoples in the countries concerned, while at the same time favorably influencing the efforts aimed at creating an Asian security system. With this in mind, we support all efforts aimed at a political settlement of the confrontation in that part of the world, including the area of Cambodia. We regard with sympathy the intentions of the region's countries to establish a zone of peace, good neighborliness, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Concerning the Afghanistan situation we maintain our point of view that, above all, it is peace that is needed by the people so that they can continue to construct their state. We support the proposals for a settlement, taking into account all important elements of the problem, made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We regard with sympathy the activity the UN secretary general, and we hope that the states concerned with the question of a settlement will find a way to direct negotiations.

The renewal of the dialogue between the two Koreas is meant to serve a peaceful solution, free of external interference, of the controversial situation that emerged on the Korean peninsula. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic considers the prospects of further development to be hopeful and has confidence that the constructive initiatives of the DPRK will elicit positive answers from the parties concerned.

The policy of the regime in Pretoria, which enjoys the support of influential foreign forces, continues to constitute a serious danger to the peace and security of the African Continent. Under the apartheid regime in power in the country, the black population continues to live completely deprived of civil rights and cannot exercise its most elementary human rights. The state of emergency recently introduced by the authorities has further deteriorated the situation. In its foreign policy, the Government of South Africa is making efforts to destabilize the neighboring states by the use of different political and economic measures. It has not hesitated to use military intervention, either. By openly violating the UN decisions and appeals, it continues to prevent the Namibian people from achieving independence. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic most categorically condemns the activity of the regime in Pretoria and finds it necessary to institute a harmonized and effective international stand against it, including coercive measures included in the Seventh Article of the Charter. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic assures the forces struggling against the apartheid system, and the countries threatened by the racist regime, of its support and solidarity and demands the immediate implementation of UN resolutions concerning Namibia.

The economic situation of the majority of countries on the African Continent is extremely difficult. Repaying accumulated foreign debts consumes a considerable amount of the national income of the continent's countries and, as a result of the unprecedented drought in several countries, millions are threatened with starvation.

My government, according to its resources, is contributing to easing the consequences of this tragic situation. At the same time, it shares the position of the Organization of African Unity — namely, that beyond the fast help meant to ease the most urgent problems, it is possible to solve problems in a lasting way and ensure the conditions for the economic progress of the continent only with the joint efforts of the people concerned and with the help of long-term programs.

It is well-known that exactly 25 years ago the General Assembly adopted a declaration of historical importance concerning the independence of countries and peoples under colonial rule, a declaration that formally expresses the need to put an end immediately and unconditionally to all forms of colonialism. As a result of the practical implementation of the principles and goals included in the document, considerable changes occurred in this area. We believe that to eliminate the still existing remains of the colonial system, there is a need for a wide range of international collaboration and firm action, particularly on the part of the UN. For our part, we support the just struggle of national liberation movements. We feel solidarity with the peoples struggling to consolidate their independence, and with the forces fighting against dictatorial and racist regimes.

The Hungarian People's Republic supports the just efforts of the Nonaligned Movement. We have fruitful cooperation and friendly relations with many countries belonging to the movement. We are endeavoring to further strengthen these relations, a desire that is enhanced by the fact that our positions agree, or are close to each other, on most issues of the international politics. It is our firm conviction that this movement will continue to be an important and positive factor in international politics in the future, too.

The World Economy Is Burdened by Serious Problems

Nowadays, the world economy is burdened by increasingly serious problems and the specialized agencies of the UN have a considerable role and responsibility in solving these problems. It is our conviction that there is only one way to solve this: the development of cooperation and the creation of necessary conditions for cooperation. Widening and deepening international cooperation requires recognition of and respect for the legitimate interests of all parties concerned. The increasingly widening policies of discrimination, embargo, and protectionism, whose elimination from international practice would considerably contribute to the solution of world economic problems, represent a great concern for many countries, including Hungary, too.

The Hungarian People's Republic continues to take a stand in favor of the development of mutually advantageous commercial, economic and technological-scientific cooperation among states, relations free of discrimination.

Joint efforts are needed to eliminate the disturbances of the international currency and financial system, to ensure a rational utilization of food, raw material, and energy sources, and in the area of environmental protection. We endeavor to be good partners to the states taking part in the activity of the UN and its agencies and to contribute, in accordance with our resources, to the solution of the urgent problems facing the community of nations.

Armament Should Stop

Starting from the essence of our social order, we attribute great importance to cooperation within the framework of the UN to promote the fullest possible implementation of human rights. We regard it as indispensable that the international community take a united and effective stand against the massive and brutal violations of human rights. For our part, we can contribute to the enforcement of human rights through the development of our society, strengthening the content of socialist democracy, and in harmony with this, the consistent fulfillment of our international obligations.

In mentioning the problems and worries facing the international community which are awaiting solution, my aim was to illustrate that there is an urgent need for well-considered measures, widespread international collaboration, a constructive approach, and progressive deeds. It is our conviction that mankind possesses the necessary spiritual and material resources which, when mobilized, will permit mankind to meet the requirements of the age. The condition, however, for the successful and lasting solution of global issues and other urgent problems affecting the future fate of the world is to put the almost unlimited possibilities created by today's modern technology and mankind's experience accumulated over the centuries at the disposal of these noble aims, and to put an end to the excessive wasting of enormous material and spiritual capacities on armament.

The UN -- which is celebrating the 40th anniversary of its creation and which 40 years ago set out as its goal in its Charter the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of relations among nations, and the promotion of international cooperation aimed at solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems -- is to play an important role in creating international collaboration and in harmonizing the joint measures to be taken.

For a Better World

It is a fact that deep changes have taken place in the world since the establishment of the UN, changes that affected the UN too. We continue to believe, however, that the goals and principles formulated in the Charter continue to be valid today, too. In spite of the considerable results achieved in the 4 decades of its existence, the UN has not and could not find solutions to all problems facing mankind today; as a result of the differing endeavors of the member states it could not possibly find solutions. This, however, does not change our conviction that the UN is to play an indispensable role in shaping our future. We believe that the community of nations, including the UN, can do a lot "for a better world," as the official UN motto puts it. The UN would be considerably assisted in fulfilling this role if we increased the efficiency of the activity of the UN and of the organizations belonging to it.

Mr Chairman,

From Hungary's point of view, the fact that the UN accepted Hungary among its members 30 years ago gives particular importance to the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the organization's establishment. On that occasion, the Hungarian Government declared its intention to do everything possible in its foreign policy, in accordance with the spirit of the Charter, to safeguard peace and promote international cooperation, to do everything possible in the forums of the world organization for the maintenance and consolidation of universal peace and for the implementation of peaceful coexistence between states of different social orders.

Our Goal Is To Improve the International Atmosphere

In the last 30 years, the Hungarian People's Republic has pursued a foreign policy in harmony with the position formulated in the declaration, and it intends to continue its international activity in this spirit in the future, too. With its foreign policy activity, which serves the universal cause of peace and progress, Hungary is repeatedly taking an oath in favor of the principles and goals formulated in the UN Charter. This is proven by our efforts aimed at improving the international atmosphere and the resolute and careful fostering of relations among peoples. I would like to confirm that the Hungarian Government wishes to act in the future, too, in the spirit of these efforts.

ECONOMIC, TRADE TIES WITH AUSTRIA EXPAND

LD051424 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 4 (MTI) -- The 5th joint session of the Hungarian-Austrian Mixed Committee for Goods Exchange and Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation was held from October 1 to 4 under the leadership of Istvan Torok, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Erich Schmidt, undersecretary of state for commerce and industry.

It was stated that trade turnover between the two countries increased considerably last year and over the first eight months of 1985. Cooperative work expanded, and since the latest mixed committee session interest has increased in joint ventures on third markets. At the same time, further effort is needed to enhance cooperation both in production and the establishment of joint companies. Ways to improve the competitiveness of Hungarian industrial products on the Austrian market were also discussed.

On the occasion of the session, representatives of 24 Austrian firms came to Hungary to obtain information on the conditions and possibilities of trade on the Hungarian market. They held talks with representatives of Hungarian companies engaged in biotechnics, the timber industry and varnish and paint production.

Erich Schmidt met Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, and conferred with Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, and Miklos Andriko, undersecretary of state for domestic trade. During his visit, Erich Schmidt went to see the Budapest international fair.

KADAR RECEIVES FINNISH CP LEADER AALTO

Agree on Detente

LD031349 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party who, at the MSZMP's invitation, is spending his vacation in Hungary. Janos Kadar and Arvo Aalto agreed that the process of detente begun in Helsinki must continue, and that the traditionally good and multifaceted Hungarian-Finnish relations contribute to the European cooperation.

Laud Soviet Arms Proposals

LD040942 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- On Thursday [3 October] in Budapest Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Arvo Aalto, president of the Communist Party of Finland (SKP), who is spending his holidays in Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP.

In cordial, comradely spirit the parties exchanged views on topical international affairs. The politicians welcomed the constructive peace proposals by the Soviet Union and expressed hope that the Soviet-American summit would promote the curbing of the arms race, the greatest danger threatening humankind. Janos Kadar and Arvo Aalto took a stand for the continuation of the detente process which had started in Helsinki. They agreed that the traditionally good, many-sided Hungarian-Finnish relations usefully contribute to the promotion of detente and cooperation in Europe. The parties surveyed the state of the communist and workers' movement, and reaffirmed their parties' intention to further strengthen internationalist relations between HSWP and SKP.

Present at the meeting was Geza Kotai, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department.

SZUROS RECEIVES WEST GERMAN PARTY LEADER

LD072342 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Wolfgang Mischnick, deputy chairman of the West German FDP, chairman of the party's parliamentary fraction, has started talks in Budapest about the further development of Hungarian-FRG relations. On the first day of his visit he also reviewed some of the issues of the international situation with his negotiating partner, Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee. Also participating in the discussion were Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department, and Antal Reger, member of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, and vice president of the Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary.

In the course of the day the deputy chairman of the West German FDP was received by Istvan Sarlos, Politburo member, and president of the National Assembly. In addition to this, Wolfgang Mischnick delivered a lecture in the party's sociological institute about the FDP's historic experiences as well as about its current foreign and domestic policies.

GROZ RETURNS FROM TALKS IN BULGARIA

LD051826 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 4 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Budapest Party Committee, headed by Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, returned from Sofia Friday [4 October]. Present to meet the delegation at Ferihegy Airport was Boncho Mitev, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Budapest.

During their two-day visit on the invitation of the Sofia Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the delegation held talks with Georgi Georgiev, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and first secretary of the Sofia Party Committee, on cooperation between the two capitals and the possibilities for development. Karoly Grosz met Milko Balev, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee.

FALUVEGI, GDR'S SCHUERER HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

LD060029 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 5 (MTI) -- Gerhard Schuerer, deputy prime minister of the German Democratic Republic, president of the State Planning Commission, held talks October 4-5th with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, president of the National Planning Office, on issues of long term economic and technological-scientific cooperation. On Saturday [5 October] the deputy prime minister of the GDR and party left Budapest.

GORBACHEV'S PARIS VISIT CALLED TURN FROM TENSION

AU071249 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 85 p 7

[Wlodzimierz Zralek commentary: "Moscow-Paris Dialogue"]

[Text] The pervading thought while reading Mikhail Gorbachev's speech and his replies to journalists' questions before the cameras of French TV is: How many interests speak in favor of the development of dialogue and cooperation between Moscow and Paris? These interests exist not only due to the most recent historical experience stemming from World War II and the entire postwar era, but also due to the experience preceding the emergence of the Soviet state. Recalling this, the Soviet leader quoted a statement by Lenin from 1922: "All rapprochement with France is especially desirable for us."

Paris' orientation during the growth in international tension has shown that short-term aims are capable of dominating even the most obvious historical experience. Poland has convinced itself of this with particular clarity. Nevertheless, it is a positive fact that in relations with the USSR, the key socialist power, the above interests have not been completely ignored by Paris, the result being that when Soviet-French relations are assessed, what is referred to during talks is a cooling down of relations in recent years, rather than a freeze thereof. When asked whether this period is now in the past or whether any of it remains, the Soviet leader spoke in favor of a constructive approach, saying:

"... Let us look to the future. We will supplement our relations, political dialogue, economic and trade cooperation, and cultural exchange with new contents, broadening our cooperation, and seeking and revealing our joint interests in the possibilities for joint or parallel activities in the interests of both France and the Soviet Union, and also in the interests of other nations..."

The fact that M. Gorbachev's French visit exceeds the framework of bilateral relations is obvious to world opinion. The clearer the turn away from tension and toward detente, the more favorable the external circumstances, for others and for Poland. Achieving such a turn is the chief purpose of both the Soviet leader's present Paris visit, and of the planned November meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

A person reading M. Gorbachev's speech is struck by the scope of the activity proposed by the Soviet leader. Foremost in this activity is the halting of the arms race, especially the preventing of it from reaching space -- a program that is supported by concrete USSR initiatives. At the same time, however, there is talk of the need to support disarmament efforts by an entire range of undertakings which include the psychological restructuring of political thinking, which is now based on mutual mistrust and hostility.

This is accompanied by rich argumentation and colorful language. As far as argumentation is concerned, one's attention is drawn to the presentation of the USSR's peaceful orientation as a natural function of a domestic program that is geared in the long run toward further economic and social progress, the support for dialogue coupled with a positive assessment of the role of sociodemocratic parties in peace activity, and the statement that every country has its own interests that should be taken into account with realism.

As far as picturesque language is concerned, typical references are Voltaire's rationalism, necessary when perceiving the dangers to peace, likening Europe to a barrel of gun powder, and the reference to the need for coexistence between various countries and systems in Europe: "We all live in one house although some people enter it by one entrance and others by another. We must cooperate and organize communications in this house...."

Here is another thought. The circumstances surrounding official visits have often meant that the most controversial matters have been omitted in press or radio and television interviews. This time there was no problem of coverage. When a question concerning human rights was asked, the answer was that the Soviet leader does not intend to limit himself to saying that the Soviet Union and France should each pursue their own affairs, but is ready to discuss this topic with everyone everywhere. At the end of the interview, one French journalist asked whether one can speak publicly of a "Gorbachev style" concerning methods of running a country and public speaking. No, was the reply. One can speak of Leninist principles and norms....

REPORTAGE ON USSR'S BAYBAKOV'S VISIT, MEETINGS

Protocol Signed

LD071332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] In Warsaw, the deputy premiers and chairmen of planning commissions Manfred Gorywoda and Nikolay Baybakov have signed a protocol on the coordination of Polish and Soviet socioeconomic plans up to 1990. It is expected that goods turnover in that period will increase by over 30 percent, and will reach R 74 billion. In exchange for our goods we will receive Soviet raw materials and fuels. Also, the Soviet Union has agreed to defer repayments of our debts.

Economic Cooperation Ensured

LD072200 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski received Nikolay Baybakov. Assessing the results of the work on coordinating the socioeconomic plans of Poland and the USSR for 1986-90, it was stated that they ensure the speedier development of multifaceted economic cooperation. The decisions made in the protocol that was signed signify a considerable increase in turnover and accelerated introduction of new quality forms of cooperation in the area of economics between Poland and the USSR.

This is reflected by the joint undertakings agreed upon aimed at better utilization of existing production potential, by the joint efforts to extend them where it is beneficial to both sides, and by the creation of joint enterprises and joint efforts for the scientific and research infrastructure to intensify technological progress in our countries. The implementation of the decisions concerning the fundamental development of production specialization and cooperation will also be important. The development of direct contacts and links between economic organizations, enterprises, and scientific and research centers in Poland and the USSR should contribute to this, among other things.

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere. Zbigniew Messner and Manfred Gorywoda took part in it. Aleksandr Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland, was also present.

Trade Advantages Discussed

LD072246 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Interview with USSR Deputy Premier and Gosplan Chairman Nikolay Baybakov and Polish Deputy Premier and Planning Commission Chairman Manfred Gorywoda by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given; Baybakov speaks in Russian with super-imposed Polish translation]

[Text] [Correspondent] Could you provide an evaluation of cooperation between our states?

[Baybakov] Personally I evaluate very highly the work carried out in the sphere of coordination of the plans for 1986-90 and I think that their implementation will bring enormous benefits to both states. I am very pleased that when working out the coordination of the plans we applied new methods in resolving many problems concerning the development of our relations. The point is, for instance, creating joint enterprises both in Poland and in our state, and intensifying work in the sphere of direct economic connection are of enormous importance. In this sphere, in comparison with other socialist countries, you are well ahead. I am hopeful that this pace of the development of our economic relations will increase even further; you have the capabilities for it. I understand perfectly and I know the capacity at Poland's disposal. I know that the manufacturing forces allow a high pace. In conclusion, I would like to wish the Polish nation all the best and convey expressions of profound gratitude to Comrade Jaruzelski, who put so much effort into the development of our relations in all spheres.

[Correspondent] Mr Premier, [as heard] what are the advantages for us all, for the whole of society, from this coordination of plans and the signing of documents today between Poland and the Soviet Union?

[Gorywoda] There are numerous advantages. Above all, the cooperation which was initiated today for the next 5-year period by the signing of this document will contribute to the modernization of our economy and our production capacity, which is known to be an essential precondition for the acceleration of our development and thus for creating conditions for improved living standards. We have also signed an agreement on a considerable expansion of exchange as regards consumer goods, of which we have shortages on a massive scale. For instance: We shall receive over 2 million Soviet refrigerators and freezers over the next 5-year period and we shall receive 1.5 million cameras. We shall purchase from the Soviet Union about 760,000 automatic washing machines. We shall also purchase cars, household equipment, and so on -- everything which will help us to better supply the home market and thus better satisfy social needs.

JABLONSKI, JARUZELSKI GREET PRC ON NATIONAL DAY

AU031522 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 85 p 1

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman H. Jablonski and PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski to PRC leaders on PRC National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC, in Beijing:

On the occasion of your national day -- the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC -- on behalf of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the PPR, the Polish people, and on our own behalf we send cordial greetings and best congratulations to you, the PRC State Council, and the Chinese people.

We are pleased to note that the development of advantageous cooperation in many areas of Polish-PRC relations has been greatly accelerated. The PPR wishes to continue to develop and enrich its cooperation with the PRC in the spirit of the traditional friendship linking our peoples and to cooperate with it in the international forum in the interest of socialism and world peace.

On this festive day we extend to the Chinese people our wishes for happiness and prosperity and for the development and blossoming of the PRC.

Signed: Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

WALESA PETITIONS SEJM FOR RELEASE OF PRISONERS

AU072033 Paris AFP in English 2025 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 7 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa and other leaders of the banned Solidarity union are among 100 signatories of a petition to parliament demanding the "immediate release" of Poles jailed for refusing to take the Army oath of allegiance, which refers to "the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union." A copy of the petition was received today by Western correspondents here. It urges that taking the oath should be up to the "discretion" of draftees. The petition urges also that those who refuse to serve in the Army for political, ethical, or religious reasons should be allowed to "serve society in some other manner," and it further demands that anyone jailed for refusing to serve in the Army or take the oath of allegiance in its present form be immediately released.

According to the petition, seven Poles have so far been jailed or kept in custody for refusing to take the oath, the most severe sentence being one of two-and-one-half years' imprisonment handed down in December 1984 by a Szczecin military court. Mr Walesa meanwhile expressed indignation, in a telephone conversation from Gdansk, over reported ill-treatment meted out to seven political prisoners at Leczyca Penitentiary in central Poland.

Yesterday the former head of the pirate radio Solidarity, Zbigniew Romaszewski, said in a statement submitted to Western reporters that the prisoners in question, who include Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, a former leader of underground Solidarity, are regularly beaten up by the warders. Two of them, he said, had to be taken to hospital and a third, Jozef Sreniowski, a former member of the Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR), had been on hunger strike since September 28 to protest the beatings.

Mr Walesa said today that last Monday the Leczyca political prisoners were again beaten up, then put in punishment cells in damp cells. He quoted the prison warden as promising Mr. Frasyniuk that he would break his bones. "It is shameful in general to maltreat persons who are defenceless and deprived of their liberty," Mr. Walesa said, "all the more so when the persons concerned have been jailed for the political convictions."

KOR's founder, Jacek Kuron, meanwhile told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Mr. Sreniowski was continuing his hunger strike and his main demand was that a doctor named by the primate of Poland, Monsignor Jozef Glemp, should be called to the prison to examine the political prisoners.

Mr. Kuron said the beatings began after the Leczyca prisoners marked the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk agreements last August 31 by hanging a banner inscribed "Solidarity lives" between two jail windows so that the banner could be seen by the townspeople.

FOUR KOP FOUNDING MEMBERS JAILED OR FINED

AU071823 Paris AFP in English 1808 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 7 (AFP) -- Four members of the "Committee for Legality" (KOP) of Czestochowa, southern Poland, were today either jailed or fined, ranging from fines of 40,000 zlotys (260 dollars) to three months' imprisonment for "illegal activities," oppositionist sources said. Jailed for three months were Jaroslaw Kapsa and Grzegorz Myga while 40,000-zloty fines were imposed on Marek Wojcik and Krzysztof Jawor.

Last May the four founded the committee along the lines of others set up in 10 other Polish cities after the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko by the political police in October 1984. All KOP's have been declared illegal by the authorities. Recently the Czestochowa KOP issued a pamphlet calling for a boycott of the October 13 legislative elections.

BARCIKOWSKI ON PENSIONS, OTHER PROBLEMS

LD080030 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1615 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, answers questions during a call-in program conducted at the KURIER SZCZECINSKI newspaper building in Szczecin; date not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified female caller] I am retired. I receive a pension, after 32 years of work, amounting to 28,400. How does this happen, here, in our country? Why is it so?

[Barcikowski] A review of pensions is being prepared, and we want to introduce compensations as of 1 January in order to improve the situation of those pensioners who, having retired earlier, have, well, obviously too little today. Why don't you write to me, all right? Then, perhaps, we might find some form of help, temporary or otherwise.

[Unidentified reporter] As a man who has connections with the Szczecin region, a member of the party organization in the Czczecin shipyard named after Adolf Warski, is it easier to talk to voters?

[Barcikowski] I don't believe it has any direct influence on the way we talk to each other or on the matters that are brought up by the people. As you have heard, these matters are very detailed, very involved, and the great majority are matters difficult [words indistinct]. Quite simply, there is a total of human difficulties and people have the right to bring them up today with the candidates and, if they are elected in the future, the deputies. They come with a variety of problems. But, well, you know as well as I do how difficult it is to cope with housing matters. Moreover, it is evident from conversations that there are a number of issues arising from character traits -- that is, a certain lack of social adjustment in some people. Some people can't quite cope with their own problems.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S PRC WELCOME, MEETINGS

Ceausescu 'Little Bit Ill'

AU271321 Paris AFP in English 1311 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, Oct 7 (AFP) -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu had separate talks here today with his Chinese counterpart Li Xiannian and Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang. Mr. Ceausescu arrived in Beijing for a five-day official visit earlier today. He was greeted in Tiananmen Square in the heart of the city with the traditional 21-gun salute reserved for heads of state.

The 67-year-old Romanian president, accompanied by Mr. Li, inspected detachments of the People's Liberation Army, passing slowly and hesitantly along the ranks. Observers remarked that on arrival at Beijing airport and throughout the welcoming ceremonies Mr. Ceausescu had appeared tired, his face thin and gaunt. He had to be helped to sit down at the beginning of his meeting with Mr. Li.

A Romanian journalist accompanying the visiting president's party said that Mr. Ceausescu was "very tired" and "a little bit ill." The journalist said that Mr. Ceausescu has been suffering from diabetes for one or two years. But a Romanian diplomat categorically denied that his president was ill, arguing that the fact of his visit to China proved that he was not seriously unwell.

Reception Ceremony Held

AU071431 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1357 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES 7/10/1985 -- On Monday, October 7 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu started their official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, and Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China. Thousands of inhabitants of the capital of the People's Republic of China lined the road to the Tiananmen Square in Beijing, a historic place with strong reverberation in the consciousness of the Chinese people, where the official reception ceremony took place, and welcomed most warmly the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people.

The official reception ceremony took place at 17:00 hours, local time, in the festively adorned Tiananmen Square where the guests were welcomed most warmly by Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and Lin Jiamei, the wife of President Li Xiannian. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian cordially shook hands and embraced each other friendly. Present were Comrade Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CC of the CCP, vice-premier of the State Council, Chen Muhua, state councillor, Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Song Jian, chairman of the State Council for Science and Technology, executives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, members of the Army staff, executives of ministries and central bodies. Introduced to President Li Xiannian were Valentin Ceausescu, Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and other Romanian officials. Official ceremonies reserved for heads of state took place.

Upon their arrival at the airport, prior to the official reception ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CCP, state councillor, Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Hu Hongliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, who accompanied them on their way to Beijing.

Courtesy Call on Li Xiannian

AU071432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1402 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing AGERPRES 7/10/85 -- After the arrival ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid a courtesy call on the president of the People's Republic of China, Li Xiannian, and Mme Lin Jiamei. On this occasion, too, President Li Xiannian warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu and saluted their visit to the People's Republic of China as a highly significant event. President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked, on his behalf and on behalf of Mme Elena Ceausescu, for the invitation to visit the People's Republic of China, for the warm reception and hospitality extended to them.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian pointed with satisfaction to the fine Romanian-Chinese ties, to the ever more stepped-up development of the two countries' mansided cooperation. In this context, with stress laid on the importance of summit dialogue and its decisive role, it was shown that the current visit was a highly significant moment for the development and strengthening of the relations between the two parties, peoples and countries, all while expressing conviction that the understandings to be reached would confer ever broader scope on Romanian-Chinese friendship and collaboration. The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of understanding and esteem.

Interview With Hu Yaobang

AU071738 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/10/85 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu had a formal interview on October 7 in the afternoon with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party. Hu Yaobang addressed on the occasion a cordial salute from the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and from himself to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, and a friendly welcome, expressing his confidence that their visit would open fresh prospects to the good Chinese-Romanian relations.

Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a warm salute on behalf of the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and on his own behalf, to Hu Yaobang and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. At the same time, the leader of the RCP and Romanian state expressed satisfaction at his new visit to the People's Republic of China, stressing that it disclosed the lastingness and profound character of the friendly relations between the two parties and countries as well as the mutual wish to promote them ever more, in the interests of both peoples' progress and welfare, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Honorary Dinner Given

AU071755 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES 7/10/1985 -- In honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, gave a dinner.

In the big reception hall of the National People's Congress' Palace the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people were greeted warmly by President Li Xiannian and Mme Lin Jiamei, by other party and state leaders of People's China. The state anthems of the two countries were played. The dinner was attended by Valentin Ceausescu, Ion Dinca, Stefan Andrei and other Romanian officials.

Attending were also Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, members of the government, representatives of central institutions and of government bodies of the People's Republic of China.

During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Li Xiannian proposed toasts followed with keen interest and punctuated with strong applause.

Wreath Laid at Hero Monument

AU080854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0804 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing AGERPRES 8/19/1985 -- On October 8, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu laid a floral wreath at the Monument of the People's Heroes in the historic Tiananmen Square in the centre of the capital city of the People's Republic of China. On the occasion, high tribute was paid to the memory of those that sacrificed their lives in the fight for social and national liberation, for free and independent development, for socialism. A military guard presented Arms. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu then kept a minute's silence. The hosts invited them to admire the bas-relief in the four corners of the obelisk embodying in granite moments having acquired the value of symbols in the Chinese People's history of fight.

ROMANIAN-CHINESE ECONOMIC TIES BROADEN

AU071025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/10/198 -- In the conditions of many-sided expansion of bilateral relations the Romanian-Chinese economic cooperative ties have acquired ever broader dimensions and a great diversity of forms. So, for instance, the volume of foreign trade between Romania and the People's Republic of China has doubled, growing more than 4.5-fold up from 1975, with mutual goods deliveries registering a significant structural improvement. Among other things, as far as Romania's exports to China are concerned, drilling equipment and other oil and mining installations, motor and railway transport means, tractors and farm machinery, computer technology, a series of electro-technological and electronic products, outfit for the light and food industries enjoy high appreciation. On the other hand, Romanian imports from China are mainly made up of machine tools, engines, rare and non-ferrous metals, coal, coke, crude oil, various chemicals and pharmaceuticals, a wide range of industrial products and consumer goods.

The two countries' economic and technical collaboration is however much wider. Based on a long-term intergovernmental agreement-programme, on several accords and protocols on cooperation and collaboration, major understandings were concluded concerning the building of economic units and in China and Romania.

Talling [as received] in this respect are the building of a coking coal combine at Hoxian, truck and tip-lorry mounting on Romanian assembly lines built at Jinan (with Romanian ckd deliveries as a basis), a recently conventioned Romanian supply of a line for refrigerators assembly, the supply to Romania of a line for the manufacture of wristwatches, based on sets made in China.

At a recent session of the Romanian-China joint Intergovernment Commission on Economic and Technical Collaboration, the proceedings of which were held in Bucharest last August, new cooperation ventures were initiated, aimed at the building in China, with Romanian participation, of projects in the chemical, machine building, electronic and electrotechnological industries, as well as at the supply to and commissioning in Romania of industrial units of the chemical, machine-tools and fine mechanics industries.